



Gc
974.4
G28
v.6
1204899

M.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01100 4394

GC
974.4
G28,
V.6

GENEALOGY COLLECTION



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019



GENEALOGICAL AND
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS
OF
American Families
Representative Citizens
Massachusetts
V. VI
ILLUSTRATED



PUBLISHERS
STATES HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1932

CONTENTS

1204899

BARTON, EDWARD

MINNIE E. BUCKINGHAM

SETH ELIPHAZ

BLAKE, ELMINA BALLOU MASON

EUGENE BERKLEY

JASPER

CONROY, FRANCES McDERMOTT

JOSEPH ANDREW

CORLISS, ALBERT H., REV. DR.

CHARLES

GEORGE

GEORGE HENRY

HIRAM, DR.

JOHN

SUSAN SHELDON

SUSANNA LAWSON

WILLIAM

CREAMER, BERTHA POMEROY

FRANK G.

MARY LINNEHAN

TIMOTHY

DARY, FLORA JANE NEWHALL

LEWIS

MARCUS ALMON

EDWARDS, ALEXANDER

EMMA WILLARD PECK

SAMUEL, DEACON

SAMUEL, JUSTICE

HALL,

CLARA ELIZABETH STEWART

JESSE

JOHN

MARIE ELLA PASCALL

SAMUEL

STEPHEN STOCKING

HATHAWAY, ABBY WARREN

ALICE R. TABER

CLARENCE MANTON

JOHN

NICHOLAS

SAMUEL

JOHNSON, CLARKE HOWARD

ELISHA

IDA S. HARRINGTON

MATILDA HOWARD

LOWRY,

ELIZABETH VAN DEURSEN

FRANCIS, CAPTAIN

HEMAN

SUSAN ALICE NICHOLS

THOMAS

NICHOLS, FRANCIS, SERGEANT

ISAAC, LIEUTENANT

SUSAN ALICE

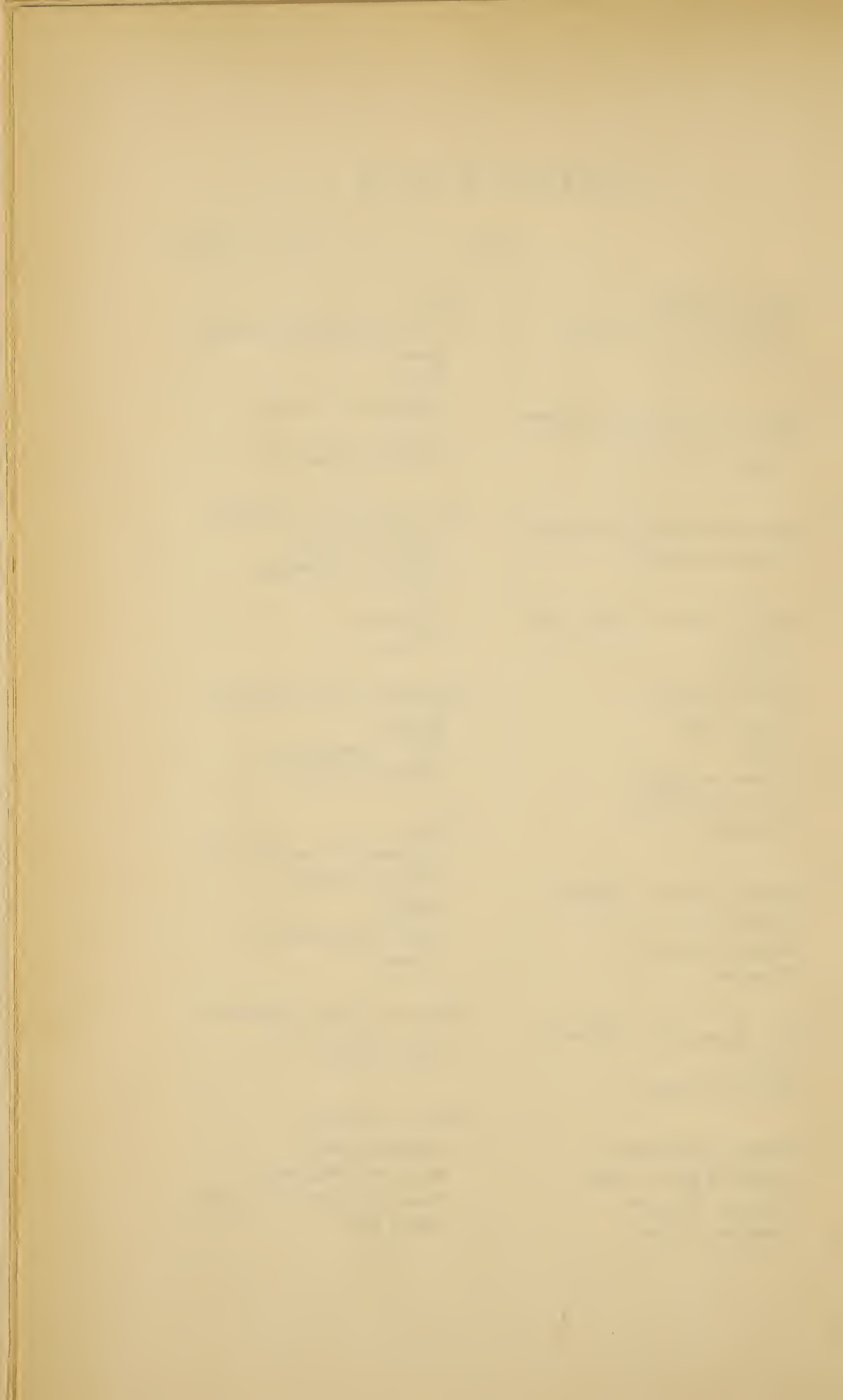
PASCALL, RICHARD

RICHARD HENRY

MARGARET PICKERING

MARIE ANTOINETTE LASHER

MARIE ELLA



CONTENTS—Continued

PECK, DARIUS

EMMA WILLARD

HARRIET M. HUDSON

HORACE ROBINSON

JOHN HUDSON

WILLARD

WILLIAM

POMEROY, BERTHA

IDA ISABELLA

ORANGE SCOTT

PRICE, CHARLES HENRY

EBEN N.

FANNIE S. PETTINGELL

WILLIAM

REYNOLDS,

AMELIA EMILY BLAKE

HENRY SHELDON

JEREMIAH A.

SHELDON, JOHN

SAMUEL

SUSAN

TABITHA ROGERS

TABER, HANNAH MENDELL

JACOB

JOSEPH

PHILIP

THOMAS

WARREN, ABBY

JOSEPH

NATHANIEL

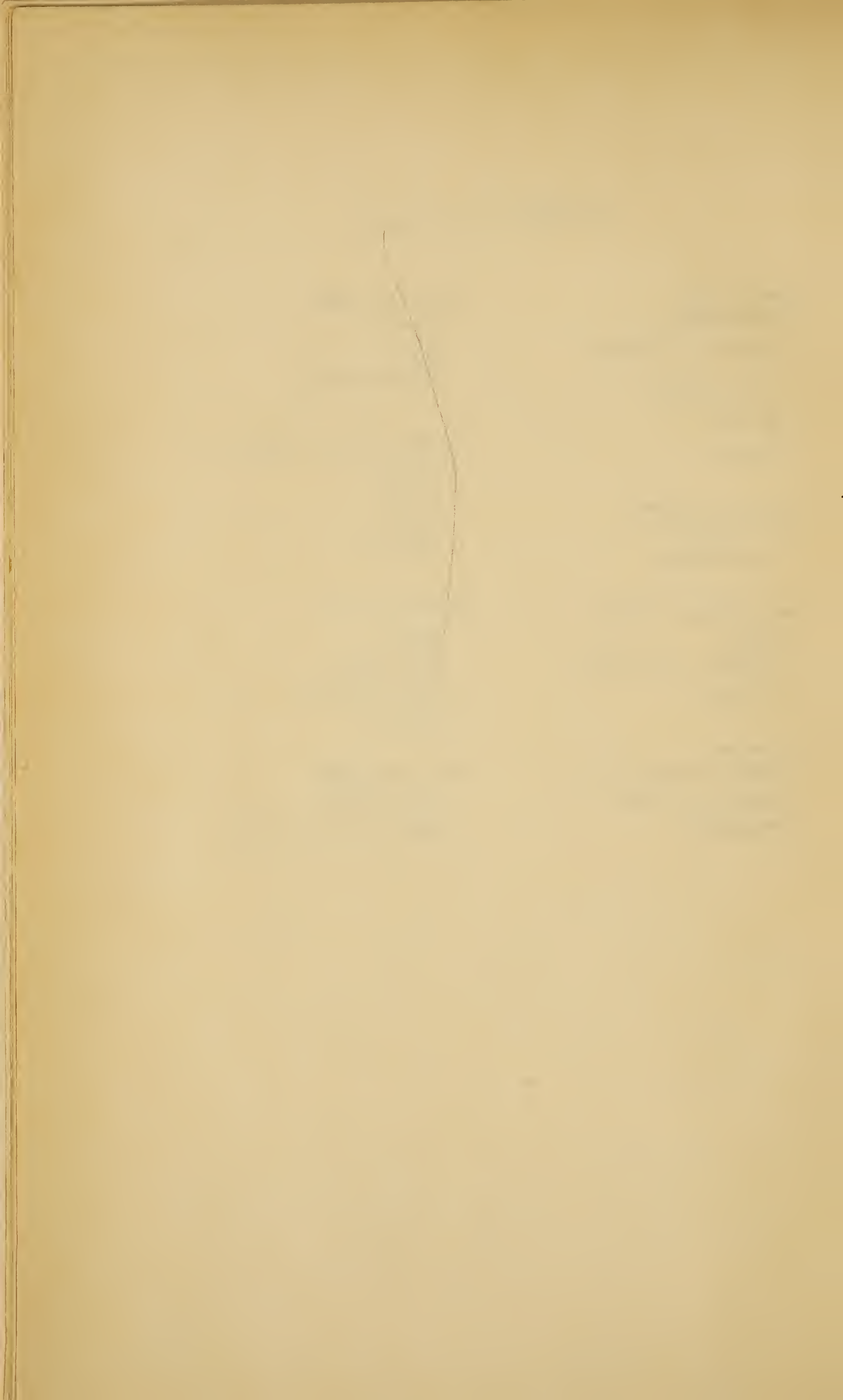
RHODA BORDEN

RICHARD

WYCKOFF, JAMES

JOSEPH LEWIS

MINNIE ANN BRANCH



BARTON

Arms: On a field argent, three boars' heads sable, armed or.

Crest: A boar's head gules, couped, armed argent.

Motto: Fide et Fortitudine.

(Bolton's: "American Armory".)

THE surname of Barton is derived from the classification known as "place names". It is formed from "bar", meaning a barrier or defense, and "ton", indicating town. Hence, it is literally, "defender of the town". The records of Lancashire, England, contain frequent mention of this name, the first record being in the Domesday Book, 1086, where it is spelled "Bartun".

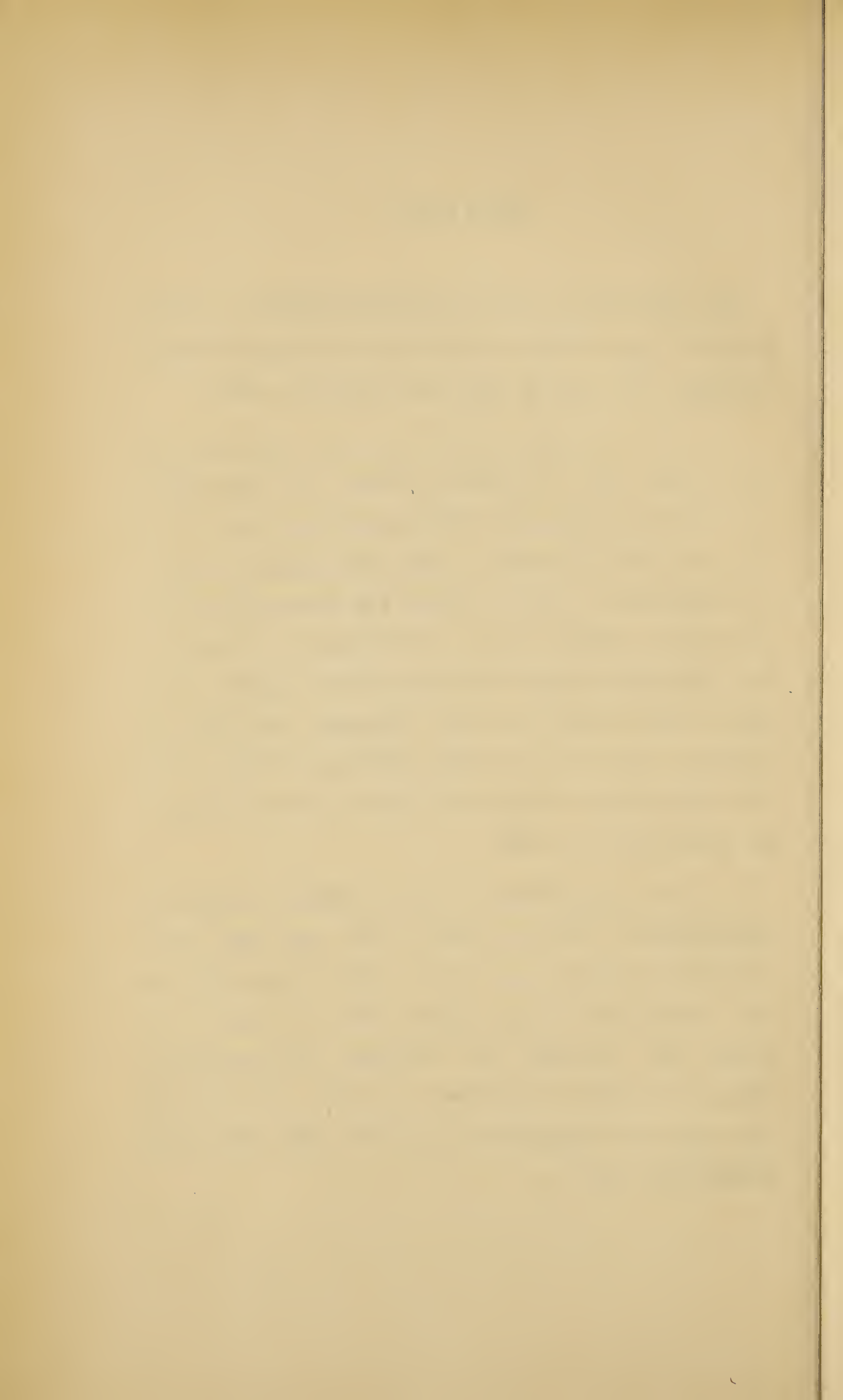
EDWARD BARTON, immigrant ancestor of the family hereinafter under consideration, came to New England in 1632, and settled in Essex County, Massachusetts. He later removed to Portsmouth and Exeter, New Hampshire, and was made a freeman at Exeter, July 14, 1657. He died in 1673.

BARTON

MATTHEW BARTON, son of Edward Barton, lived at Cape Porpus, Maine, where he was engaged in ship building. The records show that he was a sailor.

SAMUEL BARTON, son of Matthew Barton, was born about 1664. He lived in Salem, and was called as a witness in the trial of Elizabeth Proctor in 1691. At great peril to himself, he defended persons accused of witchcraft by Mercy Lewis. He later removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, and thence to Framingham, Massachusetts, where he resided twenty-three years. He married in 1690, Hannah, daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Towne) Bridges, of Salem. His wife was a sister of Rebecca Nurse, who was hanged for witchcraft in 1692.

In 1716, Samuel Barton was a resident of Oxford, Massachusetts, where in June of the same year, he is recorded as the purchaser of the Eliot Grist mill. He also owned much land, and in 1720, was one of the group who founded the Oxford Congregational Church. He died September 12, 1732, and his will was approved September 23, 1732. His wife died March 13, 1727.

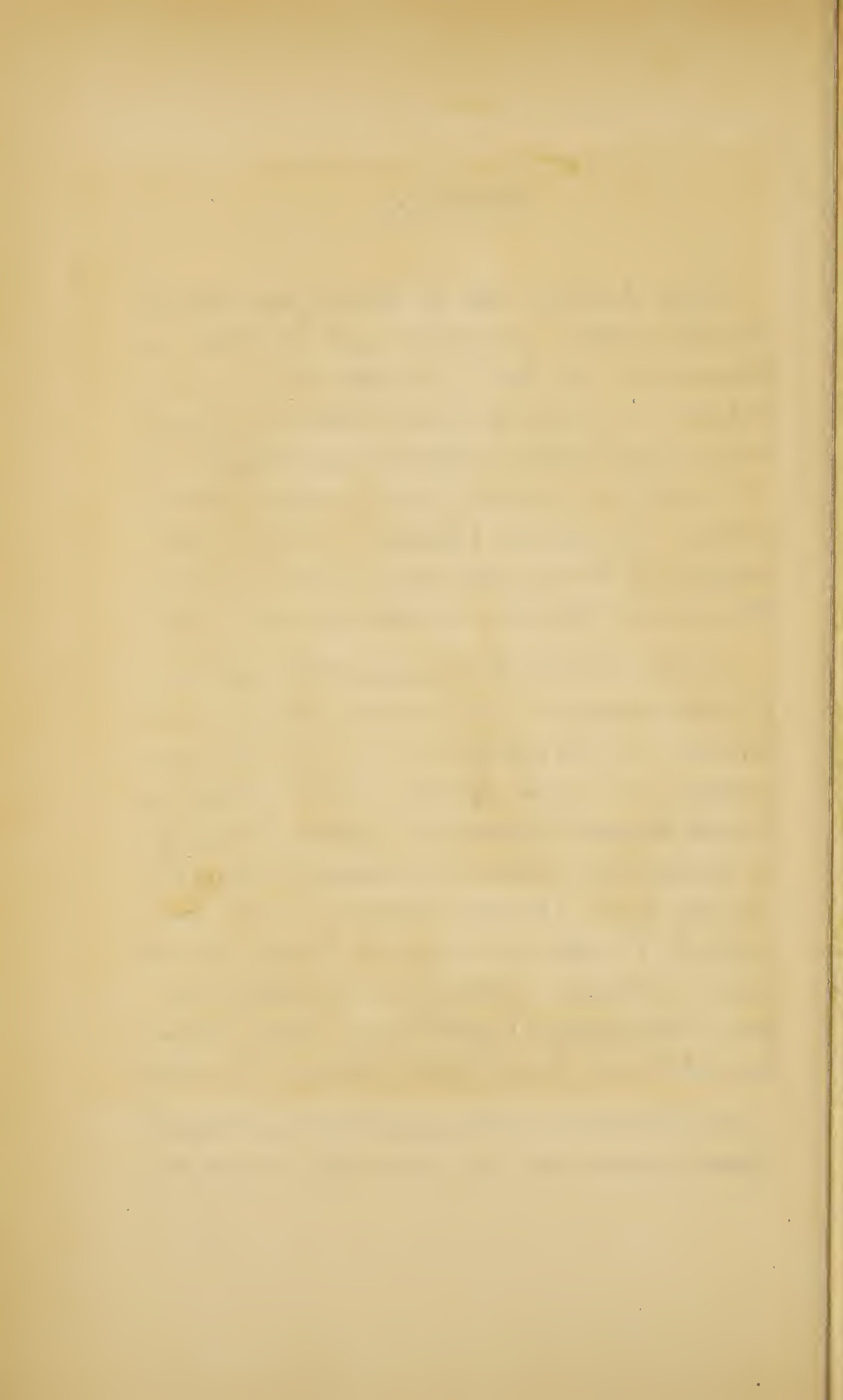


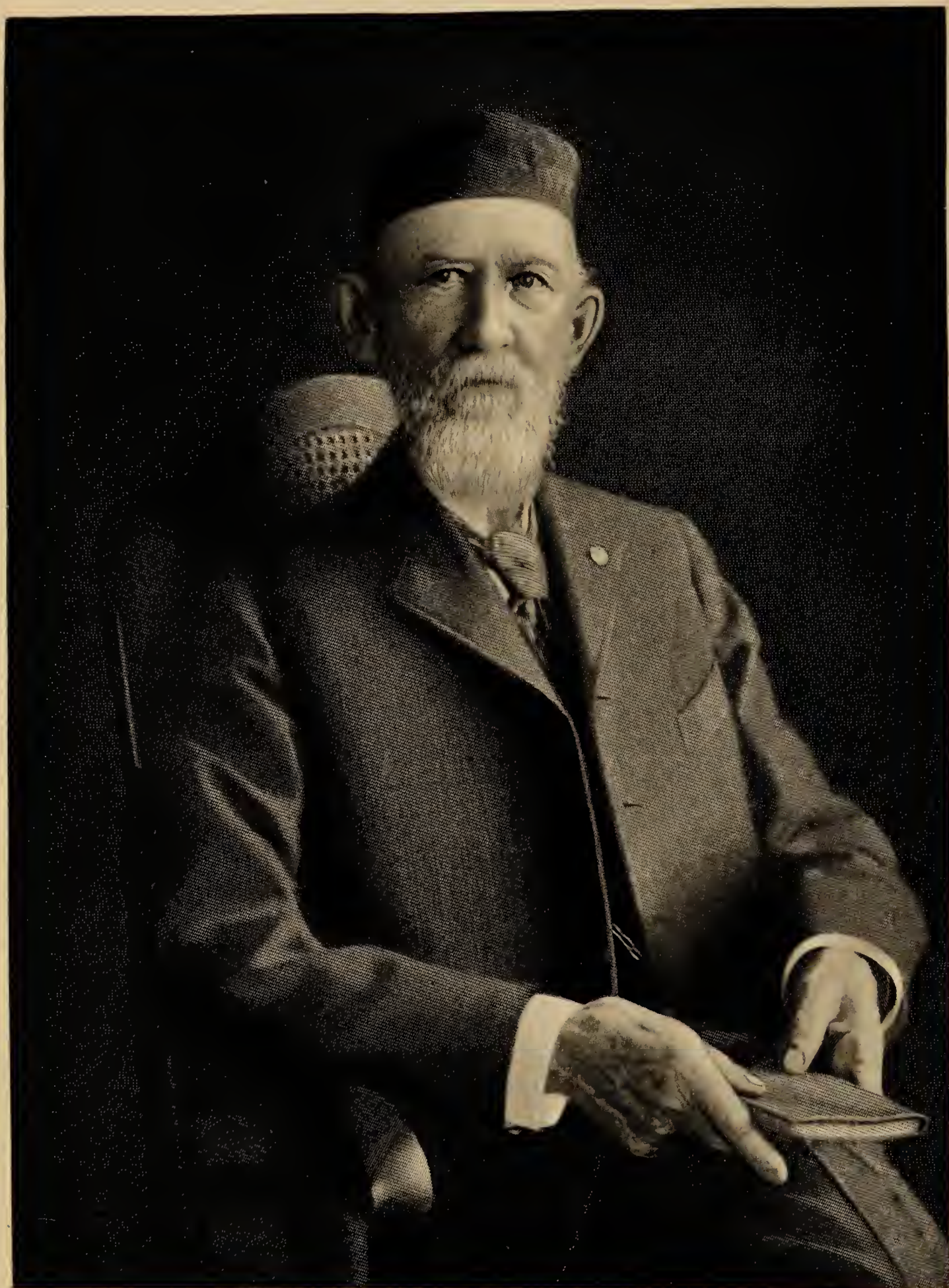
BARTON

ELISHA BARTON, son of Samuel and Hannah (Bridges) Barton, was born April 22, 1701, at Framingham and died at Granby, Massachusetts, October 15, 1776. It is on record that he purchased land at South Hadley, Massachusetts, February 28, 1754, which on April 26, 1756, he sold to his son, Ezekiel. He married, February 3, 1731, Betty, daughter of William and Abigail Waite of Sutton, Massachusetts. She died at Granby, February 1, 1806.

CAPTAIN DAVID BARTON, son of Elisha and Betty (Waite) Barton, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, February 6, 1739, and died May 13, 1853. He was a sergeant in Captain Phineas Smith's Company, Colonel Ruggles Woodbridge's Regiment, during the Revolution, and was later commissioned lieutenant in Captain Joseph Hooker's Company of the same regiment. His last service was as Captain of the Eighth Company, Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, commanded by Colonel Porter. Captain Barton married Hannah Breed. She died February 22, 1826.

DAVID BARTON, son of Captain David and Hannah (Breed) Barton, was born in Granby, August 13,





Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

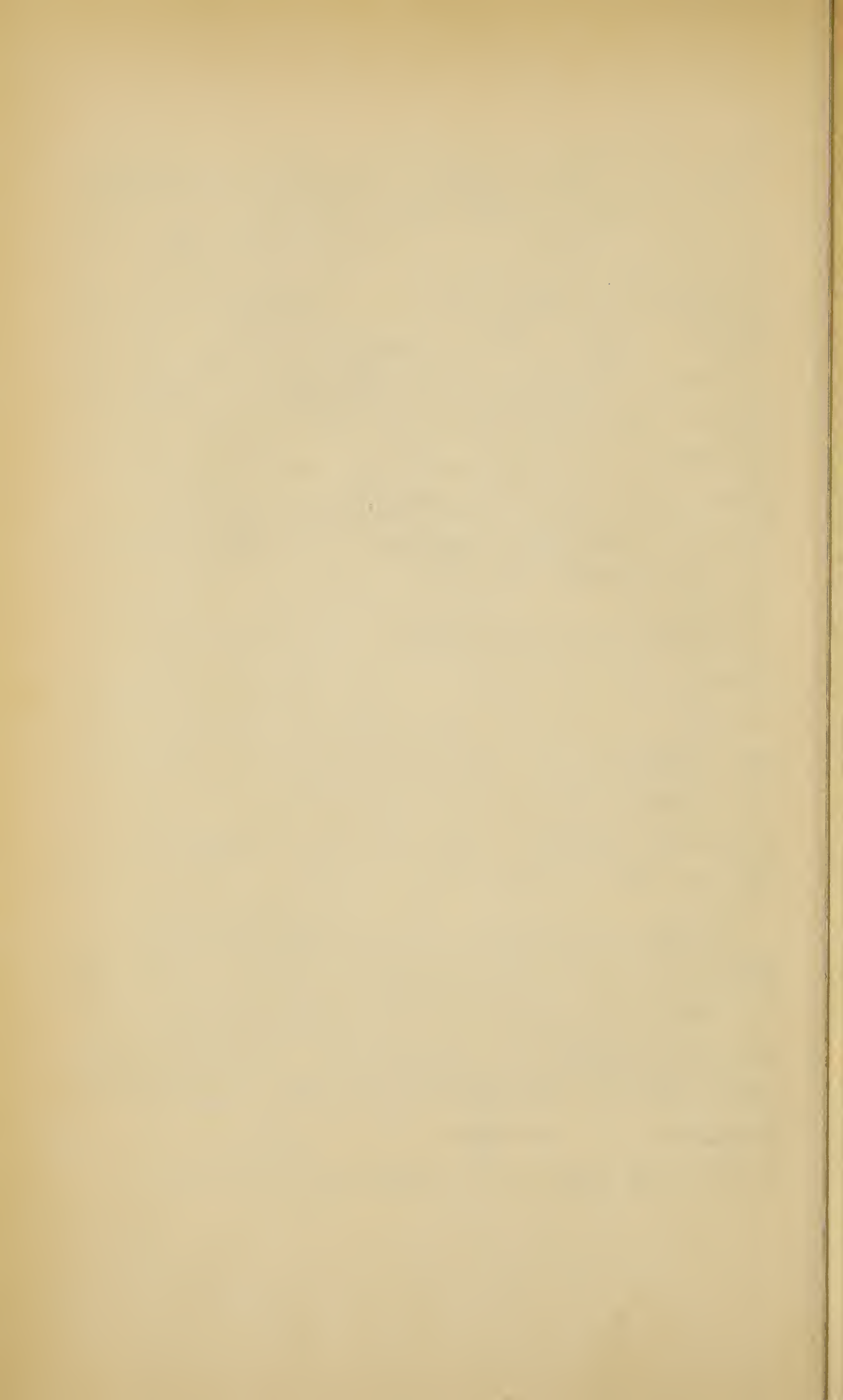
Seth E. Barton

BARTON

1763, and died in Marshall, New York, October 31, 1849. In 1793, he settled in Paris, New York, (now Marshall) and was the first white settler in that vicinity. He married, March 3, 1785, Lydia Fuller, of Ludlow, Massachusetts. She was born May 11, 1765, and died at Marshall, October 30, 1849. Their deaths occurred within one day of each other and they were buried together.

ELIPHAZ BREED BARTON, son of David and Lydia (Fuller) Barton, was born in Granby, May 15, 1795, and died in Deansboro, New York, July 11, 1874. He married, January 1, 1818, Polly Maria, daughter of Wardwell Barker. She was born June 4, 1797, at North Lebanon, New York, and died at Deansboro July 21, 1883.

SETH ELIPHAZ BARTON, son of Eliphaz Breed and Polly Maria (Barker) Barton, was born in Marshall, New York, December 16, 1839, and died in St. Petersburg, Florida, April 12, 1928. He was educated in the district schools, and remained at home until he was nineteen years old. He then found employment as a clerk in the general store, conducted by his uncle,



BARTON

in the town then known as Deansville now Deansboro, and after a short time removed to Clinton, New York, where he, in partnership with his cousin, Wardwell Sherman, engaged in the mercantile business. After a few years, he sold his interest to his partner, and returned to Deansboro, where he again became associated with his uncle. His ill health necessitated another change, and he returned to his home where he was obliged to live a retired life.

In 1875, Mr. Barton removed to Holland Patent, New York, with the sole idea of living simply and quietly in order to regain his health. From that time on, he was not engaged in any active business enterprise, but took a keen interest in civic and public life. His political allegiance was with the Republican party, and for many years he served as president of the Village, and as trustee of the Union School. He was a member and treasurer of the Presbyterian Church. He devoted himself unselfishly to the best interests of the little township in which he had come to live and his name is closely identified with the development and progress of Holland Patent.

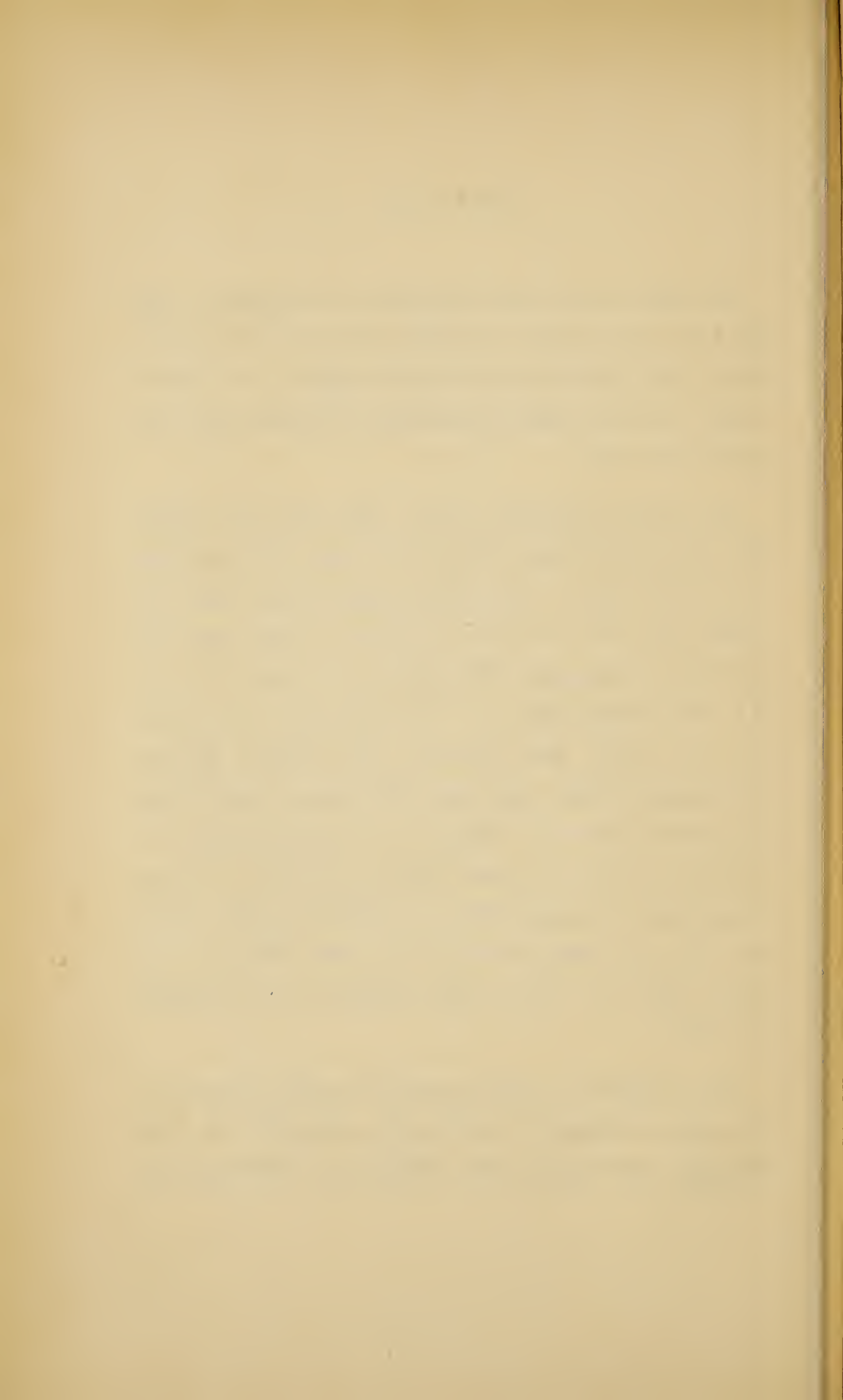


BARTON

Mr. Barton was well informed on local history and his extensive reading kept him abreast of the times. Since 1905, he had maintained a home in St. Petersburg, Florida, where he and Mrs. Barton spent the winter months.

Mr. Barton married (first), May 30, 1869, Mina M. Brigham of Clarks Mills, New York. She was born April 29, 1841, in Knoxboro, New York, and died April 29, 1894, in Holland Patent. They were the parents of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born February 14, 1871, died July 26, 1918. She married (first), Gardner Wells, and (second), Dr. Grant J. Pollard of Oriskany Falls, New York. Dr. Grant J. and Mary Elizabeth (Barton) Pollard were the parents of a daughter, Mina A., born March 23, 1899. She married Chester Barnes Johnson of Albany, New York, and they are the parents of two sons: Peter Barton, born April 17, 1923; Gale Pollard, born December 7, 1924.

Seth Eliphaz Barton married (second), September 25, 1897, Minnie E. Buckingham, daughter of John Dwight and Sarah Louise (Brigham) Buckingham.



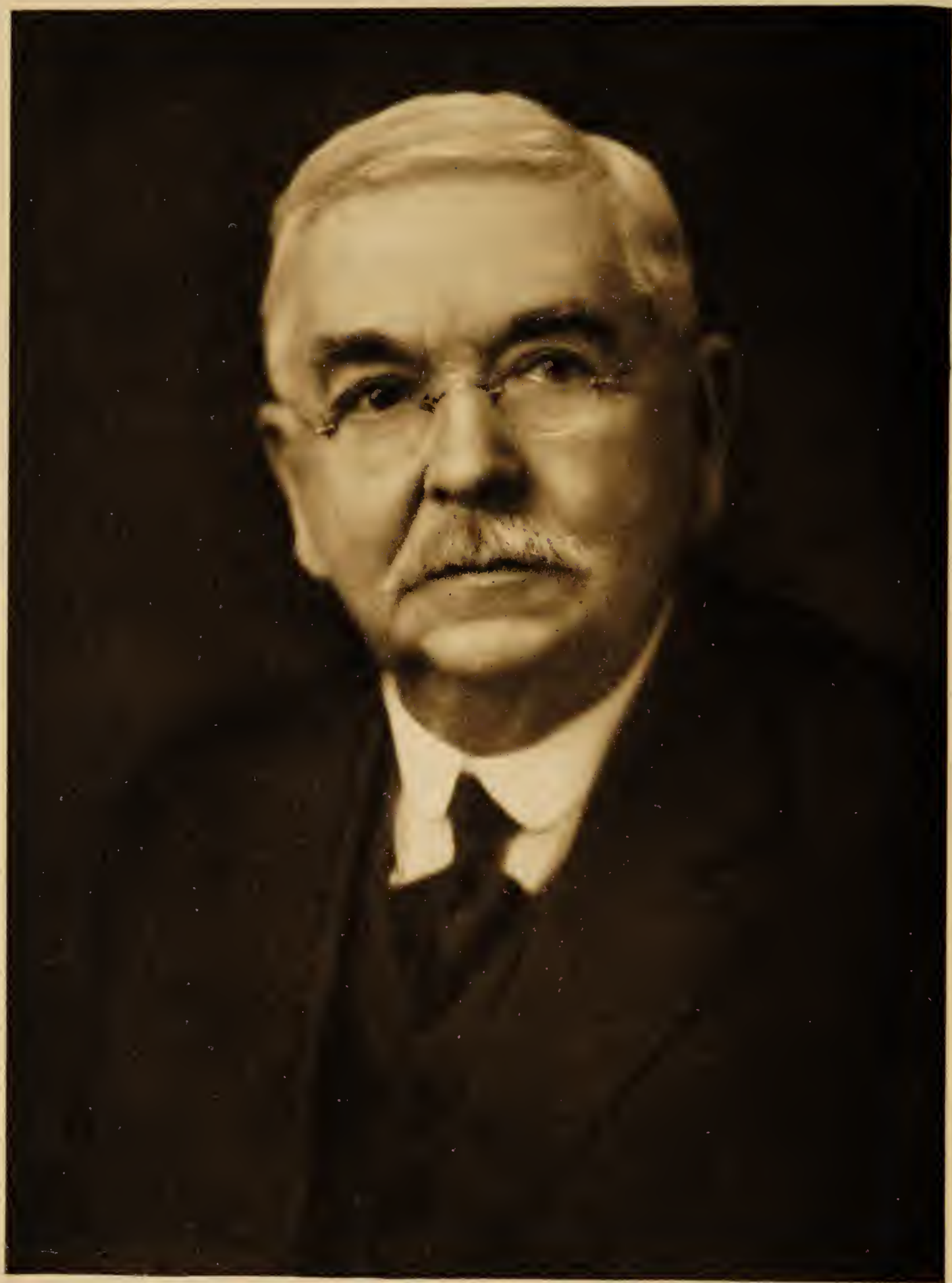
BLAKE

JASPER BLAKE, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was a native of England and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1650. He was an extensive landowner and prominent in the affairs of Hampton until his death, January 5, 1674. He married, Deborah, who according to a family tradition was a sister of Reverend Timothy Dalton. She died December 20, 1678.

PHILEMON BLAKE, son of Jasper and Deborah Blake, was born May 24, 1671. He married, January 20, 1698, Sarah, daughter of Henry Dearborn.

PHILEMON BLAKE, son of Philemon and Sarah (Dearborn) Blake, was born in Hampton, March 12, 1706. He married, December 21, 1727, Lydia Boulter, daughter of John Boulter of Kensington, New Hampshire.

PAYNE BLAKE, son of Philemon and Lydia (Boulter) Blake, was born about 1740 in Kensington. In 1790 he is recorded in Epping. He married, November 23, 1763, at Kensington, Dorothy Sanborn, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Sanborn. She was born February 25, 1744.



E. B. Blake

BLAKE

GREENLEAF BLAKE, son of Payne and Dorothy (Sanborn) Blake, was born about 1784 at Epping and lived at Hill, New Hampshire. He married Charlotte Kelley.

HORATIO KELLEY BLAKE, son of Greenleaf and Charlotte (Kelley) Blake, was born September 3, 1808, in Hill, New Hampshire, where he died March 20, 1864. He was engaged in farming in Hill until 1840, when he removed to South Royalton, Vermont, where he became station agent for the railroad company. He married (first) July 14, 1833, Jane Tucker Sceva. She was born August 20, 1810, and died May 16, 1837. He married (second) September 16, 1838, Rebecca W. Berkley, daughter of Cyrus Berkley of Franklin, New Hampshire. She was born February 5, 1816, and died May 30, 1896.

EUGENE BERKLEY BLAKE, son of Horatio Kelley and Rebecca W. (Berkley) Blake, was born in Hill, New Hampshire, December 5, 1845, and died at Greenfield, Massachusetts, August 26, 1931. He was educated in the public schools of Royalton, Vermont, and in 1861, at the age of sixteen, joined Company E.



BLAKE

First Vermont Cavalry. He served as an officer's attendant, not being of sufficient age to serve as an enlisted man. At the close of the war he returned home and entered the employ of the railroad at Moore's Junction, New York, as a telegraph operator. Mr. Blake came to Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1864 as telegraph operator and baggage master for the Connecticut River Railroad Company, now the Boston & Maine. From 1869-1878, he served as ticket agent and from then until his retirement in 1902, as freight agent and depot master for the Troy & Greenfield Railroad Company.

In 1902, Mr. Blake purchased the old established coal business of A. M. Hull, which he operated successfully and at the same time served as Agent of the American Express Company.

In 1894, Mr. Blake was elected a member of the board of selectmen and with the exception of the years 1900 and 1903, served continuously until 1909 as a member and as chairman of the board. In 1902, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners for Franklin County, Massa-

BLAKE

chusetts, and served until his retirement, January 31, 1931.

Mr. Blake held the distinction of being the oldest County Commissioner in point of service in the State of Massachusetts, having held this office in Franklin County for twenty-nine years. He was one of the most widely known residents in Franklin County and Western Massachusetts and his intimate knowledge of county matters made his services on the Board invaluable. On June 24, 1930, he announced that he would retire at the expiration of his term. His reelection was conceded to be certain, as no one expressed a desire to run against him. For many years he had not been opposed for election to the County Board.

In 1909, Mr. Blake was elected president of the Greenfield Savings Bank and ably filled this office until the time of his death. He was also a director of the First National Bank and Trust Company, of the Greenfield Electric Light and Power Company and a trustee of the Franklin County Hospital.

BLAKE

Fraternally Mr. Blake was a thirty-second degree Mason, past master of Republican Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and past commander of the Connecticut Valley Commandery.

The following resolutions were adopted by the boards of the institutions with which Mr. Blake had been identified.

By the Greenfield Savings Bank:

"Since our last annual meeting this Bank has met with a heavy loss in the death of its President.

"Eugene B. Blake was elected a member of the Corporation Dec. 18, 1909. At the annual meeting held on that day, he was chosen President, and at a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, named a member of the Finance Committee, his associates being Messrs. Porter, Donovan, Judd and Keith. Thereafter, until his death, for a period of nearly twenty-two years, he served the Bank in those capacities.

"The Bank was then at a critical moment in its existence. A reorganization had become

BLAKE

imperative. It was of vital importance that the right men should be found to direct its affairs. No happier choice than that of Mr. Blake to be its head, could have been made. Born in Vermont, displaying, as a mere boy by his service in the army, the same patriotism so characteristic of his later life, he had come to Greenfield soon after the close of the War as an employee of the Railroad. Leaving that employment after long and faithful service, he had established and conducted a successful business as a coal merchant. He had been honored by his town and county by election to their highest offices and had displayed signal ability therein. His acquaintance in the community was wide, he was popular in the best sense of the word. His integrity was spotless, his courage unquestioned. He had earned the confidence of the people. Thus he was peculiarly fitted for the rehabilitation of such an institution as this. Moreover he was the possessor of those essential attributes of a capable fiduciary, a conservative, though not reactionary mind, and a balanced judgment. Blessed with a great gift of common sense, his was a happy disposition, with a lively sense of

BLAKE

1204899

humor and a kindness of heart which sweetened his intercourse with his associates and was manifested in all his relations with customers of the Bank. All these qualities he devoted without stint, and in part, during the days of stress, without remuneration, to the welfare of this Institution. It is pleasant for us to realize that, before he died, he had seen the turn in the tide, the end crowning his work, in the restoration of the Bank to its former place in the esteem of the community.

“We, who have been associated with him these many years, desire to record our sense of the value of his services, our appreciation of his character, our gratitude for having been privileged to be his co-workers, and our realization of the loss we have sustained.”

By the First National Bank and Trust Company
of Greenfield:

“The relentless power which we call death has recently removed from the Board of Directors of the First National Bank & Trust Company of Greenfield three of its members.

BLAKE

The last to go was our associate Eugene B. Blake, who had been a member for fourteen years.

"During the whole time of his incumbency he was constant in his attendance upon the meetings, loyal to its interests and faithful in the discharge of duties assigned to him. He willingly lent his aid and counsel on questions of policy and expediency which came up for consideration.

"His attitude on matters under discussion was that of a man who formed his own opinions, not merely a follower for the sake of being on the popular or winning side. He possessed the courage of his convictions and never hesitated to express them.

"His judgments were usually correct and he did not take umbrage if he found himself in the minority. He was charitable of the views of others, according to them the privileges which he assumed himself.

"Born in a small country town in New Hampshire he undoubtedly in his boyhood experienced the hardships which were common in such communities 75 years ago. One can not help but think that his boyhood experiences

BLAKE

gave him the physical and mental vigor which he possessed when at the age of nineteen years he came to Greenfield and took up the pursuit of telegraphy and railroading and that it served him well in the manifold spheres of activity in which he engaged during his long life.

"His work for his Town and County, his interest in community, fraternal and church organizations mark him as an outstanding good citizen. His fellow citizens and co-workers in public and private endeavor all accord to him the high esteem of one serving the interests of the causes for which at the time he was working.

"Long will he be remembered as a faithful, useful and influential citizen in this community. His life motives were altruistic. His counsels were helpful. His frank and genial personality will long be held in grateful remembrance by the Directors and Officers of this Bank."

By the Greenfield Electric Light and Power Company:

"It is with a deep respect that the Board of Directors of Greenfield Electric Light and Power Company records its sorrow at the death of Eugene B. Blake, and it is fitting that this

BLAKE

Board should spread upon its records an expression of our appreciation of his character and worth.

"Mr. Blake was elected a Director of this Company on January 20, 1914, and had served as a member of this Board since that time. As a business man he left a record of an active and honorable career, and as an associate of this Board he was loyal and helpful in all of our relations. He was a man who was held in the highest respect by the public at large as well as by his many friends, and he had been elected to many responsible public offices including that of County Commissioner which he had occupied for many years.

"Then upon motion duly made and seconded, it was VOTED:

"That as Directors of Greenfield Electric Light and Power Company, we are deeply sensible of our loss and the removal from our council of one whose suggestions and advice were always characteristic of sound judgment. It is therefore ordered that this resolution be spread upon the Company's records and that a copy thereof be sent to the immediate family of Mr. Blake."

BLAKE

By the Franklin County Public Hospital:

"EUGENE B. BLAKE,

a former president of the Franklin County Public Hospital, and a prominent and public spirited citizen, died in Greenfield on August twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and thirty-one. His services to and interest in this hospital was intense and sincere. He served it in the capacities of president and treasurer and as a member of its board of managers and executive committee, devoting to its needs judgment and experience acquired in a long term of activity as a business man and public servant. He was elected to its board of managers in 1906, serving in that capacity for four years, later to accept the trying duties of the treasurership. His service was characterized by vigor and sound judgment, and was supplemented by generous gifts and energetic solicitation for its support. In the deliberations of its officials he was outspoken and emphatic in his stand for progressive measures. In seasons of depression he was sanguine and confident of the support of the public for the needs of the institution.

BLAKE

"BE IT RESOLVED: that the Franklin County Public Hospital was greatly benefited by the ability, courage and energy of EUGENE B. BLAKE, and that the community in his death lost a valuable and energetic citizen who was deeply interested in its progress and well being."

Mr. Blake married, September 8, 1885, Elmina Ballou Mason, daughter of Silas and Clementina Ballou Mason and a granddaughter of the noted Divine Hosea Ballou. Mr. and Mrs. Blake were the parents of a son Ralph Mason Blake, born July 19, 1889, a graduate of Williams College and now (1932) Professor of Philosophy of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.





Joseph A. Conroy

CONROY

THE name of Joseph Andrew Conroy is synonymous with energy and honesty, these attributes being Mr. Conroy's most outstanding characteristics, and the prerequisites for his success in the mercantile world. Luck and chance played no part in his career but hard work constantly and consistently applied to his business was the only factor in the building up of his undertaking. His genial presence found a cordial welcome in every circle in which he moved, and the depth and charm of his personality was felt by the most casual acquaintance.

Mr. Conroy was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, May 3, 1869, where he died April 28, 1930. His parents, Timothy and Hanora (Lynch) Conroy, were pioneer Irish settlers in Fall River. Timothy Conroy was born in 1799, in Ireland, and died in Fall River, August 28, 1881. He came to America as a young man and located in Newport, Rhode Island, but after two years he removed to Fall River where he found employment in the Fall River Foundry. He married Hanora Lynch who was born in Ireland in 1819 and died in Fall River, December 8, 1881. The

CONROY

last years of his life were spent in retirement, enjoying a well earned leisure.

Joseph Andrew Conroy was educated in the public schools of Fall River and after finishing school he applied himself to mastering the plumbing and steam-fitting trade. Having served his apprenticeship he engaged in business on his own account and later accepted a position with the Boston Supply Company, dealers in mill supplies. His choice proved to be most wise and for the succeeding two years, Mr. Conroy traveled extensively as representative of this company. This work led to the establishment of a cloth brokerage business on his own account, at which he was engaged most successfully during the remainder of his active business life.

Mr. Conroy was a splendid business man and his activities were not confined to his own interests. His keen foresight and good judgment, together with his experience along textile lines, won the confidence of many in the textile industry and his advice was sought by many. His interests in business, industrial and financial circles in New England were broad

CONROY

and varied and he gave liberally of his time and energy to rehabilitate the cotton textile industry and place it upon a sound basis. He was a director and large stockholder of the Stevens Manufacturing Company and the Lincoln Mills of Fall River.

Politically he was a Republican, and although he was deeply interested in public affairs and in the welfare of his native city and its people, he did not seek public office. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him, whether in a business or a social way. He was especially interested in works of charity, but the number of his many acts of kindness to those in need will never be known, for he resented being reminded of any deed of kindness that might come to the notice of his friends.

His civil interests were many, and he gave ready response to the frequent calls upon his time and means for service in the common good. He was frequently called upon for advice in the management of the St. Vincent Orphanage, of which he was a director.

He was a devout Roman Catholic, and was

CONROY

interested in all the good works of his church. He was a regular and consistent attendant at the Church of the Holy Name, and was a member of the St. Vincent De Paul Society, and of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Conroy possessed in the fullest degree the wit and good humor so characteristic of the Irish temperament, and his friends were legion. Difficulties and obstacles in the pathway of life never daunted him, on the contrary, they acted as an incentive to his indomitable will power and spurred him on with renewed vigor.

Mr. Conroy found his greatest enjoyment in his home; he was a devoted husband and father, ever ready to share the pleasures of home life with his family. His death was a loss to the community in general and the Fall River Herald News, of Tuesday, April 29, 1930, carried the following editorial which is herewith quoted in full.

“Joseph A. Conroy was a citizen who did his life’s work so quietly and unobtrusively that comparatively few were aware of his benefac-

CONROY

tions. Not many knew of his contacts, year after year, with the needy and distressed, and yet there are few if any men in Fall River whose philanthropies were more extensive. He was a regular and liberal supporter of worthy charities, and to many homes in the community he has extended a helping hand when help was needed, expecting and asking no acknowledgment.

"Few also were aware of the broad extent of his interests in business, industrial and financial circles in this section of New England. He gained through long experience and observation an intimate knowledge of textile corporations and textile conditions. His advice regarding Fall River mills was frequently sought and he gave liberally of his time and energy to the effort to rehabilitate the cotton textile industry and place it upon a sound basis.

"The passing of such a man in any community is a cause of keen regret and the passing of Joseph A. Conroy will be widely mourned in Fall River, the city in which he was born, of which he was proud, and to which he gave the best efforts during his lifetime."

CONROY

Mr. Conroy married, January 19, 1914, Frances McDermott, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Flynn) McDermott. John McDermott, was a native of Ireland, and came to Fall River as a young man, where he became engaged in the undertaking business. He died in November, 1874. He married Elizabeth Flynn who was also born in Ireland and died January 16, 1916, in Fall River.

Joseph A. and Frances (McDermott) Conroy were the parents of a son, Francis Joseph Conroy, who was born November 9, 1914, and died February 11, 1928. The untimely death of this promising boy, which occurred while he was a student at the Fall River Junior High School, was a sad blow to his parents and greatly affected his father's already impaired health.

"When good men like Joseph Andrew Conroy pass to that other world, they leave an impress on their associates here that helps make the world better, and we can feel with confidence that wherever his spirit may dwell, our loss may be his gain, and with him all is well."




Corliss

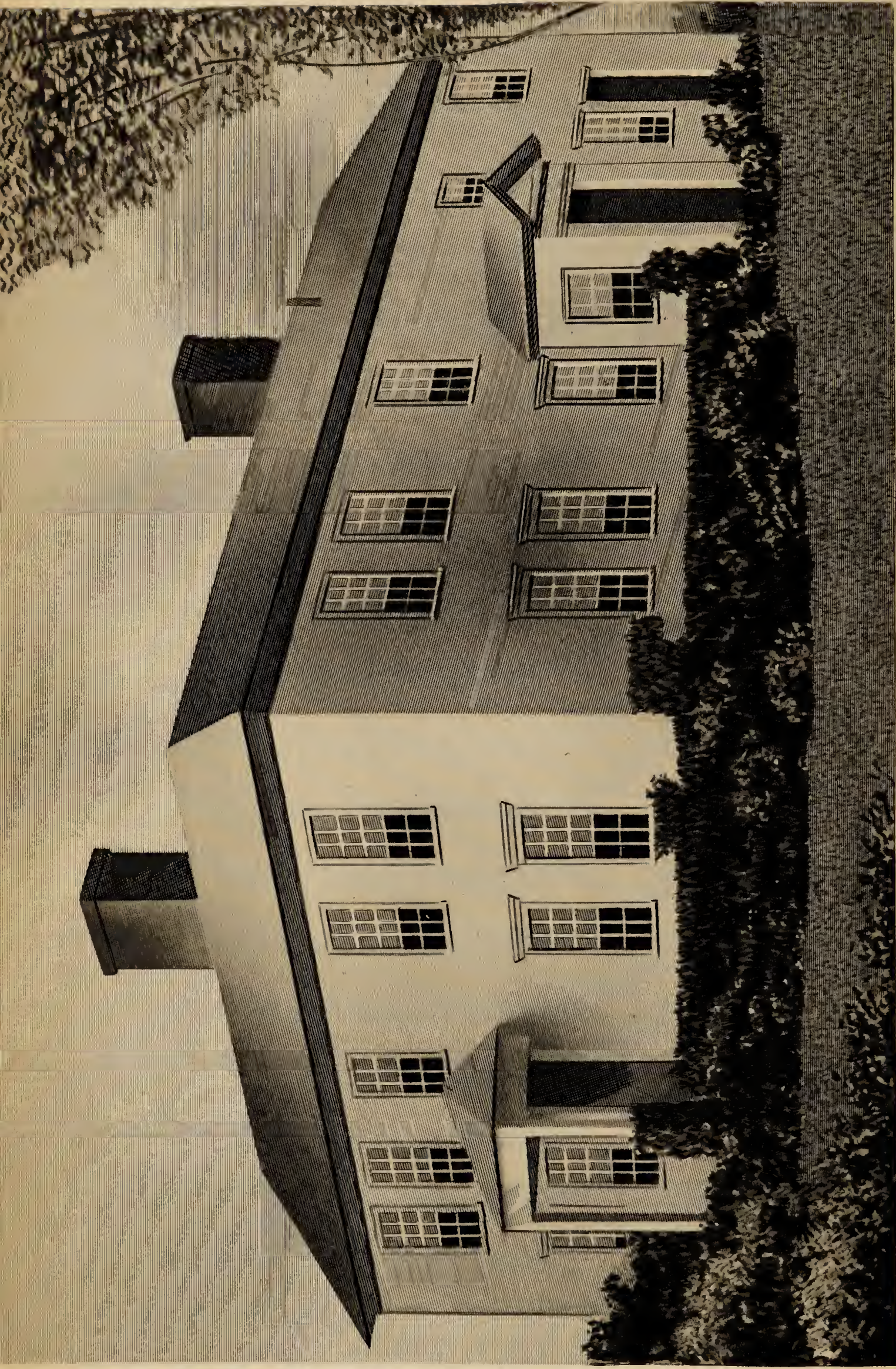
Arms: Argent, on a bend sable three cinquefoils pierced
or.

(Burke: "General Armory")

CORLISS

HE names of Corliss, Careless and Carlesse, according to Bardsley, were originally nicknames meaning "the careless", "free from anxiety and sorrow", "merry and jolly". Record is found of Willelmus Careles as early as 1379 and of Anthony Careless in 1570, in the Poll Tax of York. It is also recorded that William Careless, Carles, or Carlos, a colonel or major in the Royalist Army during the Civil Wars, was instrumental in preserving the life of Charles II after the battle of Worcester.

GEORGE CORLISS, progenitor of the family in America, was the son of Thomas Corliss. He was born in Devonshire, England, at or near Exeter, in 1617, and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 19, 1686. He came to New England in 1639, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. In 1640, he removed to Haverhill and settled in the west parish of the town, where he purchased a tract of land of three square miles from the aborigines. He at first built a log cabin and later a large home which he named



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

POPLAR LAWN, HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.

BUILT BY GEORGE CORLISS ABOUT 1640

CORLISS

“Poplar Lawn” because of the Lombardy poplars set out on each side of the long lane leading to the house. “Poplar Lawn” became the permanent home of the Corliss family for several generations and quoting from “Historic Sites and Scenes of Haverhill Presented During the Tercentenary Year” the house as well as its interior was “the wonder of the period”. The large room is described as follows: “The wall paper cost \$2 a roll; wall paper was then a novelty; this paper had a border of flowers; there was a deep wainscoting all around the room; every 18 or 20 inches fluted columns were introduced into this wainscoting; between these columns the wall was painted blue. The floor was painted to represent tiles, buff and blue, alternating. A border of flowers all around the floor was the finishing feature.”

George Corliss was made a freeman in 1645. He was constable in 1650 and selectman in 1648, 1652, 1657, 1669 and 1679. His immense farm was divided among his eight children, seven daughters and one son. His marriage to Joanna Davis, October 26,

CORLISS

1645, was the second marriage registered in the town.

JOHN CORLISS, son of George and Joanna (Davis) Corliss, was born March 4, 1648, in Haverhill, where he died February 17, 1698. His name appears on the list of soldiers paid by the town August 24, 1676, and also on the record as having taken the oath of allegiance at Haverhill, November 28, 1677. He lived on the ancestral farm all his life and married December 17, 1684, Mary Wilford.

JOHN CORLISS, son of John and Mary (Wilford) Corliss, was born in Haverhill, March 4, 1686, and died in 1766. He resided at the old homestead which his grandson inherited, his son having died before 1766. He provided liberally for his children and gave them a good education. John Corliss married in 1711, Ruth Haynes, who was born February 10, 1691, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Moulton) Haynes.

JOHN CORLISS, son of John and Ruth (Haynes) Corliss, was born on the Corliss farm in Haverhill, September 12, 1715, and died there November 15,

CORLISS

1753. He married (first) November 30, 1737, Abigail Mitchell. He married (second) September 13, 1753, Abiah Whittier. His widow, with Abiah and Joseph Haynes, settled his estate in June, 1754.

CAPTAIN JOHN CORLISS, son of John and Abigail (Mitchell) Corliss, was born in Haverhill, May 8, 1747, and died in Easton, New York, May 27, 1822. Captain Corliss, as he was known, lived in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and later in Haverhill, New Hampshire, until about 1790 or 1793, when he moved to Easton. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War in Colonel Nathaniel Wade's regiment. The depreciation in the currency after the Revolutionary War made a great change in his fortune and he sustained another severe loss after the War of 1812, but as he and his sons were extremely energetic and enterprising, they soon retrieved their fortunes. He is said to have been an unusually skillful horseman.

Captain John Corliss married Lydia Haynes, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Clement) Haynes

CORLISS

of Haverhill, Massachusetts. She was born in Haverhill, January 3, 1750, and died in Easton, New York, July 8, 1823.






Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Dr. Hiram Cortiss

CORLISS

R. HIRAM CORLISS, son of John and Lydia (Haynes) Corliss, was born in Easton, New York, October 21, 1793, and died in Greenwich, New York, September 7, 1877. He was educated in the district schools of his native town. At the age of sixteen he was competent to teach and was so engaged until 1812, when he began to study medicine under Drs. Nathan Thompson and Jonathan Mosher. He subsequently entered the New York Hospital and in February, 1816, received a certificate, equivalent in those days to a diploma. The certificate reads:

“We, the physicians and surgeons of the New York Hospital, do certify that Hiram Corliss hath attended the practice of physic and surgery in this hospital during the winter of 1815-16, in testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Physicians.

SAMUEL MITCHELL,
WM. HAMERSLEY,
JAMES S. STUIGHAM,
JAMES C. OSBORN,

Surgeons.

WRIGHT POST,
RICHARD S. THISSAN,
SAMUEL C. BORROWS,
VALENTINE SEAMAN.”

CORLISS

In the spring of 1816, Dr. Corliss began to practice in Easton, and in 1824, he removed to Greenwich, then known as Whipple City. Here he established his office on June 1, 1824, and continuously kept it open until the day of his death. Dr. Corliss was the oldest medical practitioner in the State of New York and his reputation as a physician and surgeon was known far and wide. In 1826, ten years after his graduation, he undertook a bold surgical operation, as yet untried in this country, though it had been successfully performed in London by Sir Astley Cooper. He consulted with leading physicians in New York City, who advised against it and endeavored to dissuade him, but Dr. Corliss resolved to make the attempt. He personally superintended the construction of the instruments, and successfully performed the operation. The love of surgery abided with him until the last and at the age of eighty, he performed the operation of Lithotomy, the patient being 73 years of age. In 1847, upon recommendation of the State Medical Society, Dr. Corliss received from the Regents of the University of New York, the honorary degree of M. D. and in 1850 was elected to

CORLISS

membership in the State Medical Society. He took an active interest in the proceedings of the society and was frequently a delegate to National Medical Conventions. He was one of the founders of the County Medical Society. In 1825, Governor De Witt Clinton appointed Dr. Corliss surgeon of the Twenty-Second Regiment of Artillery of New York with rank from August 30, 1825.

The following is quoted from the obituary notices in the "Troy Times":

"Dr. Hiram Corliss died at his residence Friday, September 7, in his 84th year. Certainly no man of this place, and few anywhere else, possessed more of the element known as public spirit, and none exercised it with less selfishness. Dr. Corliss began his professional service in this community more than 50 years ago. Previous to that he graduated at the New York college of physicians and surgeons, and at first opened an office in Easton, where he remained six years, when he removed to this place, then known as Whipple City. At different times he has been personally associated with prominent members

CORLISS

of the profession among others, Dr. Cornelius Holmes, whose death, occurred in February, 1865. As a physician, Dr. Corliss was eminently successful. Possessed of strong mental faculties, an excellent constitution, a will characteristically firm and an intuition severely disciplined by the closest study and reflection, he was calculated to succeed where his associates too often failed. His mind was of the purely logical order, and his perceptions were quick and clear, and, as was to be expected, his judgment strong and reliable. To carefulness and studious observance of his cases, he united prompt and decided action. He was for many years a member of the state medical society, and was frequently its representative at the meetings of similar societies in other states. In political doctrines during and previous to the war, he was an ultra abolitionist, belonging, I may say, to the Garrison school. Although he never lost sight of his professional duties, and never went outside the affairs of his own county to engage in political discussion, his mind was ever exercised for the dissemination of those principles which promote justice and equity among men. Of the different members of his family I shall not speak further than to say

CORLISS

they are all occupying positions of usefulness, and some of them, indeed, have by industry elevated themselves to the dignity of millionaires. Dr. Corliss was a Congregationalist, and during the last few years the membership of the church to which he belonged having become so reduced that those remaining considered themselves unable to support a pastor, he presided over their meetings in a manner acceptable to all concerned. Socially, influenced largely by habit, Dr. Corliss was a trifle reticent, yet with his intimate associates he would frequently unbend, and when in animated converse was a delightful companion. In truth he was a man of enlarged understanding, and although sometimes seemingly imperious, he possessed noble impulses, a warm heart and untarnished honor. We have left us only this gratifying reflection, that after an active and honored life, he has passed from its scenes in the full Christian hope of a glorious immortality."

"A strong will and a persevering spirit were the prominent features in his character. His presence was commanding, figure erect and tall, large forehead, a penetrating eye with a deep

CORLISS

and powerful voice. He had a great fund of anecdote and humor, was an enthusiast in his profession and full of enterprise. Independent and courageous in thought and in action, he became a leader, and impressed friend and enemy with his unconquerable will. Dr. Corliss was public spirited, even beyond the means at his command. An avenue on the east of our village bearing his name, was opened by him. His last project, a marble block remains unfinished, the foundation only having been completed. Many years ago a successful movement by the temperance party, headed by himself, closed the taverns, and the proprietors thought to annoy him by sending the pedlars to his house for entertainment, but the doctor gave them at his own table and in his own home the entertainment they demanded. The fugitive slave sought him for shelter and directions as they hurried to free Canada. The social event of the year in our little village was the opening of his hospitable home at each anniversary of his birthday, when all his children were summoned to rejoice with him and to renew their acquaintance with the friends of his childhood and to be introduced to the strangers who had come to dwell in their native





Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Susan (Sheldon) Corliss

CORLISS

town. The children have never been permitted to lose interest in the place of their birth, or the friends of their father. We shall all miss these annual reunions as we shall the genial smile and the cordial friendship of one so intimately identified with the prosperity and growth of our village as was he. Bold and commanding among men, in Christian worship he became humble and reverent. His departure severs almost the last link which binds us to the past generation. Not a faultless man, but one whose influence and whose example ought to be a rich legacy to the county in which he lived and died, and the profession of which he was so honored a member."

Dr. Hiram Corliss married (first) April 6, 1814, Susan Sheldon. (*See Sheldon Line*). He married (second) March 11, 1848, Almy Howland Sampson, who was born in 1804, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and died June 5, 1858. He married (third), May 14, 1861, Maria Cowan, who was born August 12, 1811, in Leicester, Vermont, and died in Greenwich in 1879.

Children of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss:

CORLISS

(I) Mary Folger, born July 29, 1815, in Easton, New York, and died May 29, 1855, in Greenwich, (Union Village) New York. She married, June 16, 1840, Courtland Cunningham Cook, son of Titus A. and Martha (Cunningham) Cook of Greenwich, New York. They were the parents of the following children:

(1) Frederick Augustus, born April 23, 1841, in Greenwich, New York, and died March 20, 1865, in Providence, Rhode Island. Unmarried.

(2) Albert Moses, born January 30, 1843, in Greenwich, New York, and died February 23, 1872. Unmarried.

(3) Susan Frances, born June 29, 1849, in Greenwich, New York, and died November 13, 1927, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She married, June 6, 1877, in Providence, Rhode Island, Charles Rhodes Earle, son of George B. and Cornelia A. (Rhodes) Earle of Providence, and they are the parents of the following children:

(i) Courtland Cook, born March 27, 1878, in Providence, and married,

CORLISS

December 13, 1922, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mrs. Emily Loring (Brooks) Lawrence, daughter of Hiram Loring and Emily (Robbins) Brooks.

(ii) Mortimer Rhodes, born June 28, 1881, in Providence, and died February 2, 1915, in Boston. Unmarried.

(iii) Cornelia Arnold, born April 12, 1880, in Providence.

(II) George Henry of whom further.

(III) Elizabeth Sheldon, born July 23, 1819, in Easton, New York, and died there May 25, 1820.

(IV) Albert Hiram, of whom further.

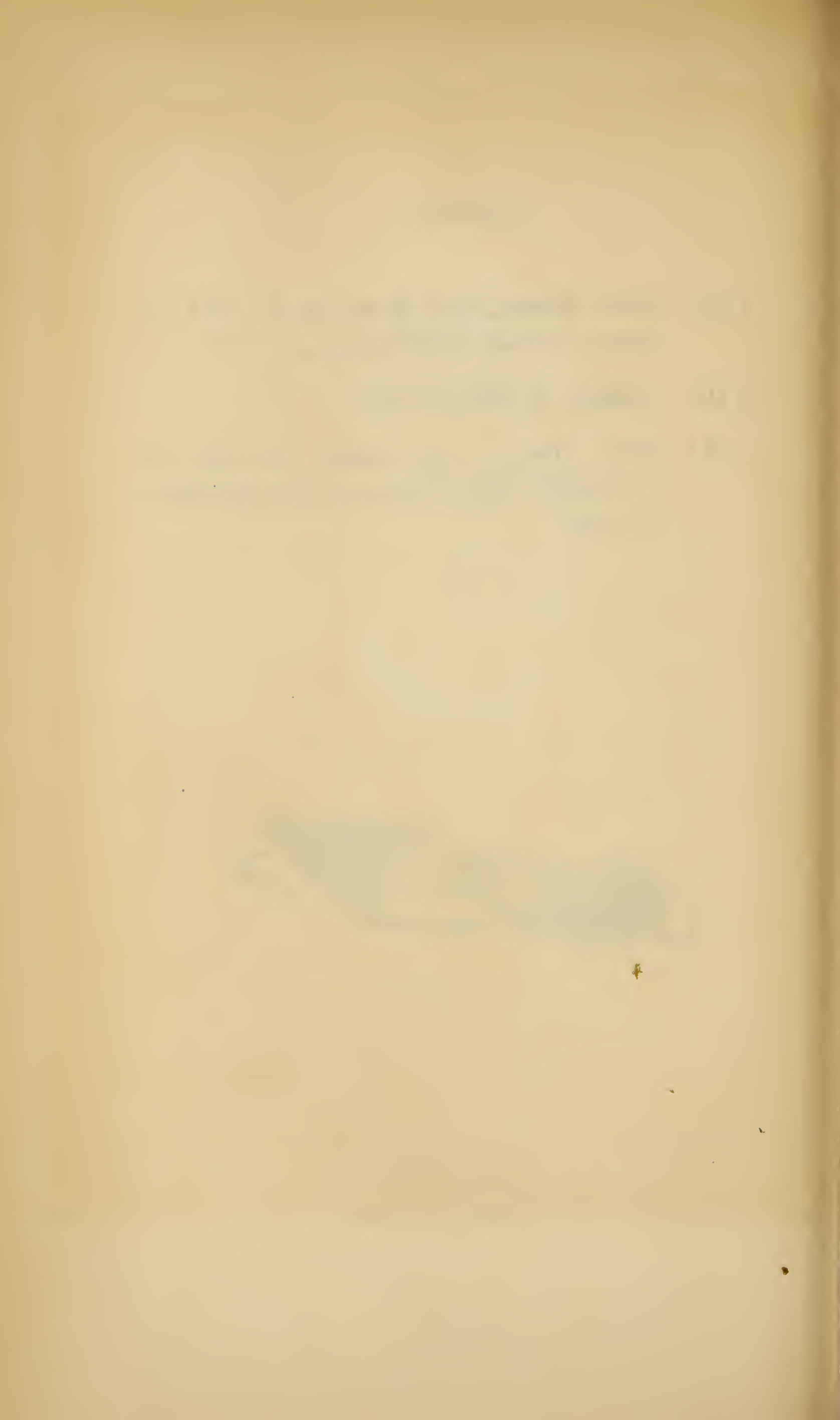
(V) Charles, of whom further.

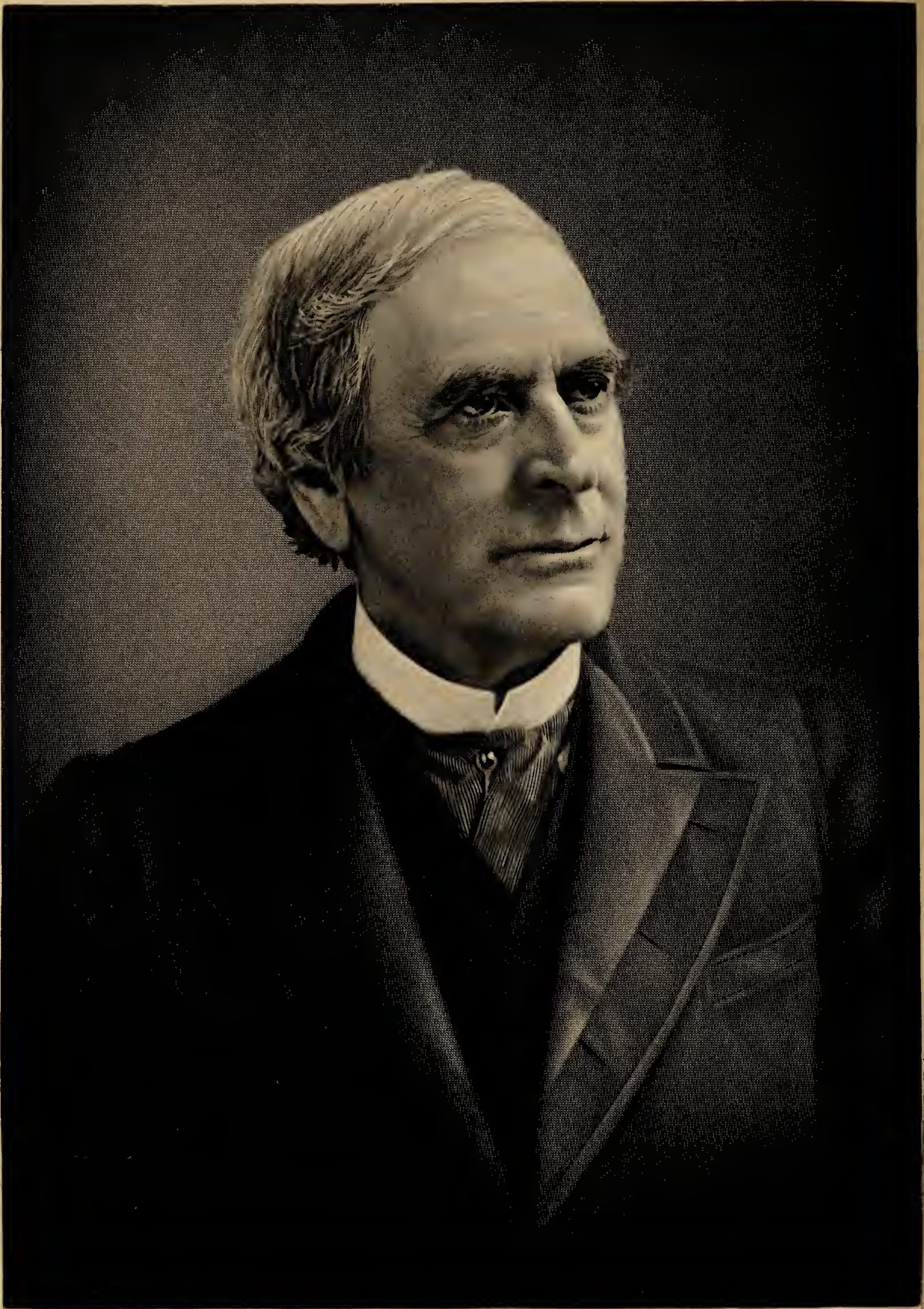
(VI) Elizabeth Sheldon, born April 7, 1829, in Greenwich, New York, and died August 19, 1905, in Binghamton, New York. She married in Greenwich January 27, 1847, Sabin McKinney who was born March 17, 1816, in Binghamton where he died July 10, 1896.

CORLISS

- (VII) Sarah Sheldon, born September 25, 1831, in Greenwich and died December 2, 1846.
- (VIII) William, of whom further.
- (IX) Susan Frances, born August 12, 1839, in Greenwich, New York, and died September 9, 1840.








Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Gen. H. Corliss.

CORLISS

EORGE HENRY CORLISS, son of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, was born in Easton, New York, June 2, 1817, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, February 21, 1888. He received his early education in the village schools and at the age of fourteen found employment in a general store in Greenwich, where he remained three years and then entered the Academy at Castleton, Vermont, in 1834, where he completed the four-year course. He was an exceptionally intelligent student, but showed no remarkable ability in mechanics, the field in which he was destined to excel. Having completed the course at the Academy he returned to Greenwich and in 1838 opened a general store, an enterprise in which he met with considerable success and in which he continued until 1841. During these years his ideas had been formed and, though he had never seen the inside of a machine shop, he was constantly experimenting with mechanical contrivances and found himself almost automatically solving mathematical and mechanical problems. He disposed of his store and resolved to devote his energy and time to inven-

CORLISS

tions, the work which constantly dominated his thoughts and which so obviously was his calling.

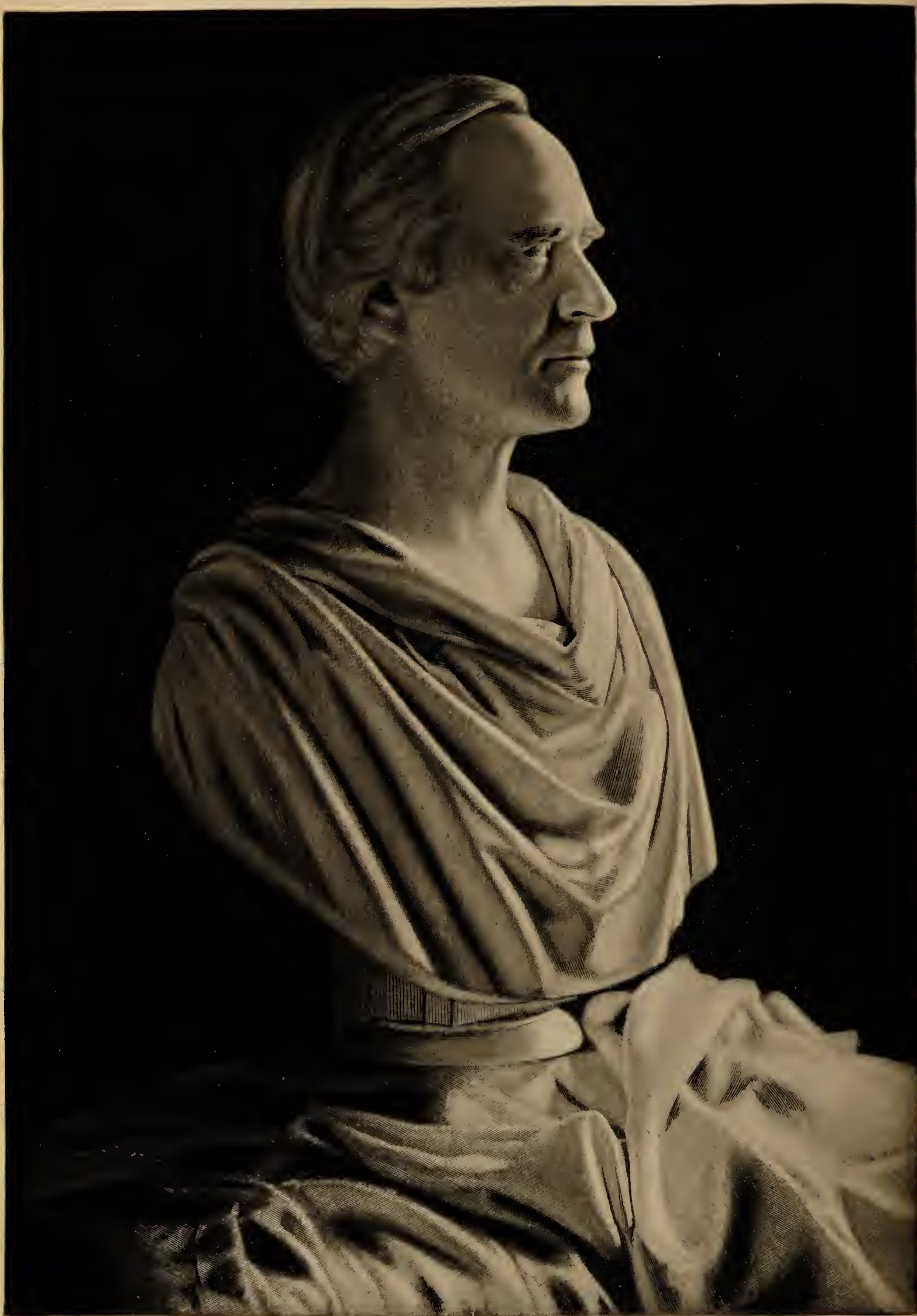
In 1844, he had perfected his invention of a sewing machine for sewing boots, shoes and heavy leather, and although the machine was original and practical, he met with defeat, as do so many young inventors, because of lack of sufficient funds. However, his courage did not fail him and in the same year he moved to Providence, Rhode Island, then, as now, an important manufacturing center. Providence seemed the logical place in which to seek an opportunity to develop his sewing machine and to interest capital. He secured a position as draftsman and designer with the firm Fairbanks, Bancroft and Company and, while thus employed, he became intensely interested in and impressed with the need for improvement of the steam engine, a subject which had occupied his thoughts for a long time. He became associated with John Barstow and E. J. Nightingale with whom he formed a partnership under the name of Corliss, Nightingale, and Company and for the next four years Mr. Corliss was unceasingly at work

CORLISS

on his invention until 1848, when he completed the construction of an engine which, save for a few minor improvements, is essentially the Corliss engine of today.

Mr. Corliss and his partners now formed the Corliss Steam Engine Company and early in 1849 had erected a plant sufficiently advanced for the production of the new engine, the patents for which had been granted by the Government. The engine was now placed on the market and at once occupied the first place in the engineering field. The Corliss Steam Engine Company was incorporated in 1856 with Mr. Corliss as president. At the time of the founder's death, in 1888, the plant was of enormous proportions, occupying floor space of more than five acres and employing over a thousand hands. This statement fails to convey to the mind the magnitude of the plant because of the efficiency of the many labor-saving appliances, nearly all of which were devised by Mr. Corliss.

During the Civil War, the Corliss Steam Engine Company supplied the United States Government



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

GEORGE H. CORLISS
BUST BY FRANKLIN SIMMONS

CORLISS

with machinery and was decidedly instrumental in the building of the "Monitor". While this vessel was under construction, it was found that the Government shops were not equipped for "turning up" the huge ring upon which the turret of the "Monitor" was designed to revolve, and the Corliss Steam Engine Company being one of the few plants with equipment sufficiently large was awarded this contract. Mr. Corliss ordered all other work put aside and kept his plant running day and night in order to complete the important ring on time, thus enabling the "Monitor" to engage in the famous naval battle.

At the World's Exposition held at Paris, France, in 1867, Mr. Corliss won the first prize in a competition of one hundred of the most famous engine builders in the world. Commissioner J. Scott Russell, designer and builder of the huge steamship "Great Eastern", and who afterwards laid the Atlantic cable, was the representative of the British Government at the exposition. Speaking in his report to his Government of the valve gear of the Corliss engine, Mr. Russell said:



REPRODUCTIONS OF TEN MEDALS AWARDED GEORGE H. CORLISS.

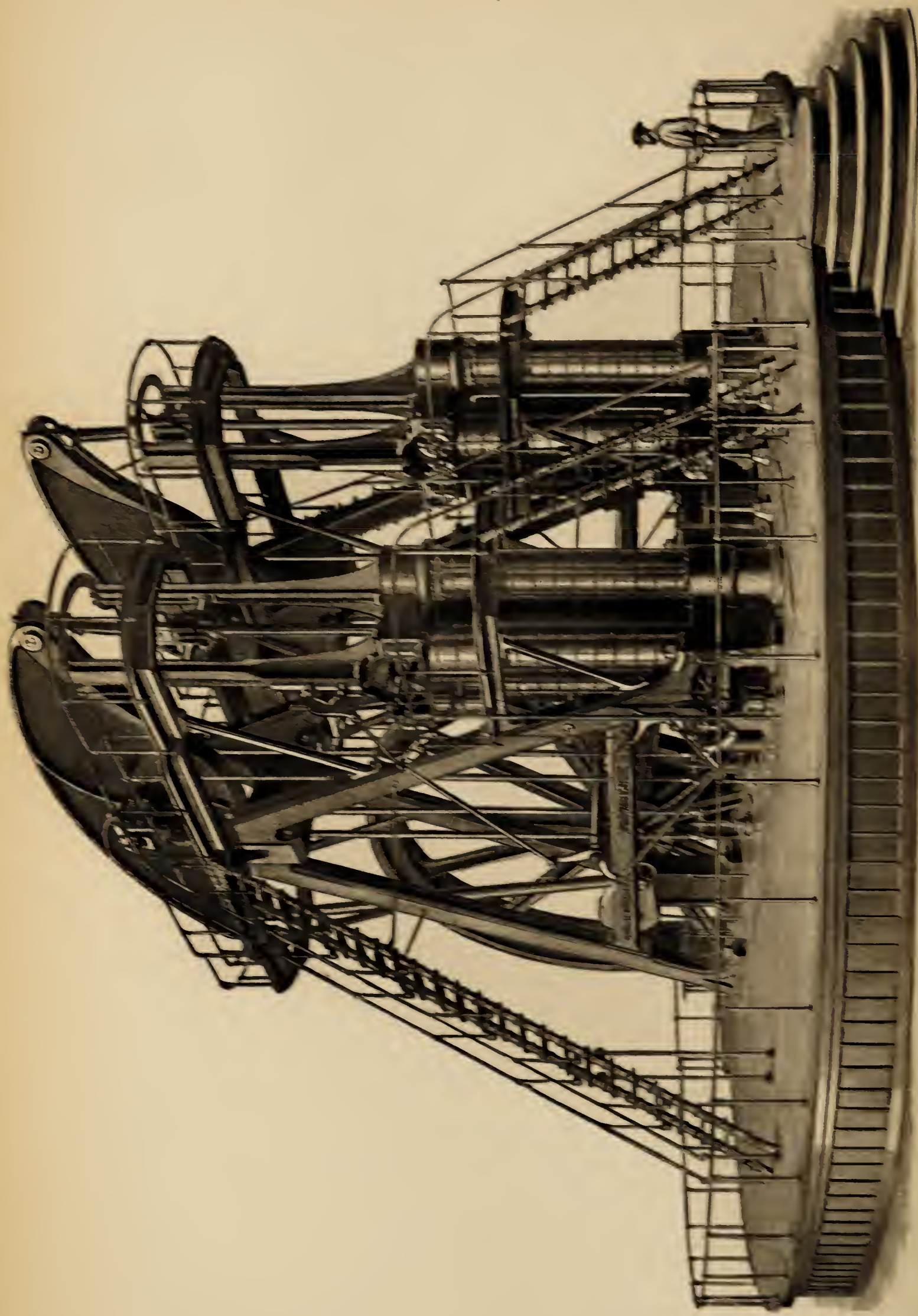
CORLISS

"A mechanism as beautiful as the human hand. It releases or retains its grasp on the feeding valve, and gives a greater or less dose of steam in nice proportion to each varying want. The American engine of Corliss everywhere tells of wise forethought, judicious proportions and execution and exquisite contrivance.

This was Mr. Corliss's first great international triumph and marks the time when his achievement began to be recognized as one of the foremost inventions of the age.

On January 11, 1870, just one hundred years after Watt had received the patent for his steam engine, Mr. Corliss was awarded the Rumford medal. Dr. Asa Gray, president of the academy, in awarding the medal, stated that the founder of the trust required that the invention should be:

"real, original, and important That the Academy rejoices when, as now, it can signalize an invention which unequivocally tends to promote that which the founder had most at heart—the material good of mankind."



Steel Engine - copy by Ludwig & Co.

THE CORLISS ENGINES AT THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876

CORLISS

Dr. Gray, in stating the grounds upon which the award was being made, said that Mr. Corliss

“has shown conspicuously his mastery of the resources of mechanism no invention since Watt’s time has so enhanced the efficiency of the steam engine, as this for which the Rumford medal is now presented.”

In February, 1872, Mr. Corliss was appointed Commissioner for the State of Rhode Island to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and was chosen one of the Executive Committee in charge of the preliminary arrangements. Upon his suggestion the Centennial Board of Finance, which did much to insure the financial success of the great enterprise, was organized.

The fourteen hundred horsepower Corliss engines, up to that time the largest ever erected, which furnished the power for Machinery Hall at the exposition, were installed by Mr. Corliss at a cost of more than \$100,000.00, without any additional expense to the exposition, perhaps the most princely contribution ever made by an individual to any interstate ex-



GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AWARDED GEORGE H. CORLISS AT VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873,

CORLISS

position. The engines were later installed at the Pullman Car Works, in Chicago. Commissioner M. Bartholdi, in his report to the French Government, said that, "it belongs in the category of works of art, by the general beauty of its perfect balance to the eye."

The Grand Diploma of Honor was awarded Mr. Corliss at the Vienna Exposition in 1873, although he did not attend, and his engine was not on exhibition. Foreign builders exhibited engines designed and built on his principles and had placed the name of Corliss on their products, but the judges decided that the original designer should receive the honors as

"a particular distinction for eminent merits in the domain of science, its application to the education of the people and its conducement to the advancement of intellectual, moral and material welfare of man."

The Institute of France acknowledged his great achievement, when it by public proclamation on March 10, 1879, awarded him the Montyn prize, the most coveted prize for mechanical achievement

CORLISS

in Europe. By a peculiar coincident this honor came to him on the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of his first patent. In 1886, the King of Belgium created him "Officer of the Order of Leopold".

Mr. Corliss invented and patented many other ingenious devices, notably a machine for cutting the teeth on bevel gears, an improved boiler with condensing apparatus for marine engines and a pumping engine designed for water works.

Inventive achievements, the superintendence of great industrial plants and important business in every part of the world made exacting demands upon his time and energy, but did not prevent him from taking an active interest in his adopted city and state. He was a leader in the Republican party and served from 1868-70 as Representative from North Providence in the Rhode Island General Assembly. He was chosen presidential elector in 1876, casting his vote for President Hayes. In his religious faith Mr. Corliss was a Congregationalist, and was deeply interested in the welfare of his church.

His passing deprived Providence of one of its most

CORLISS

useful and highly honored citizens and the world at large of a great benefactor and an inventive genius. The following is quoted from the press in Providence at the time of his death:

“The community loses one of its master minds and a man who has done more for the development of the steam engine than anyone who has yet lived in this country. His fame was world-wide and his years were devoted to the very end to the one purpose of his life. To say that he has left a void which it is impossible to fill is simply to reveal the poverty of language in the presence of an irreparable loss.”

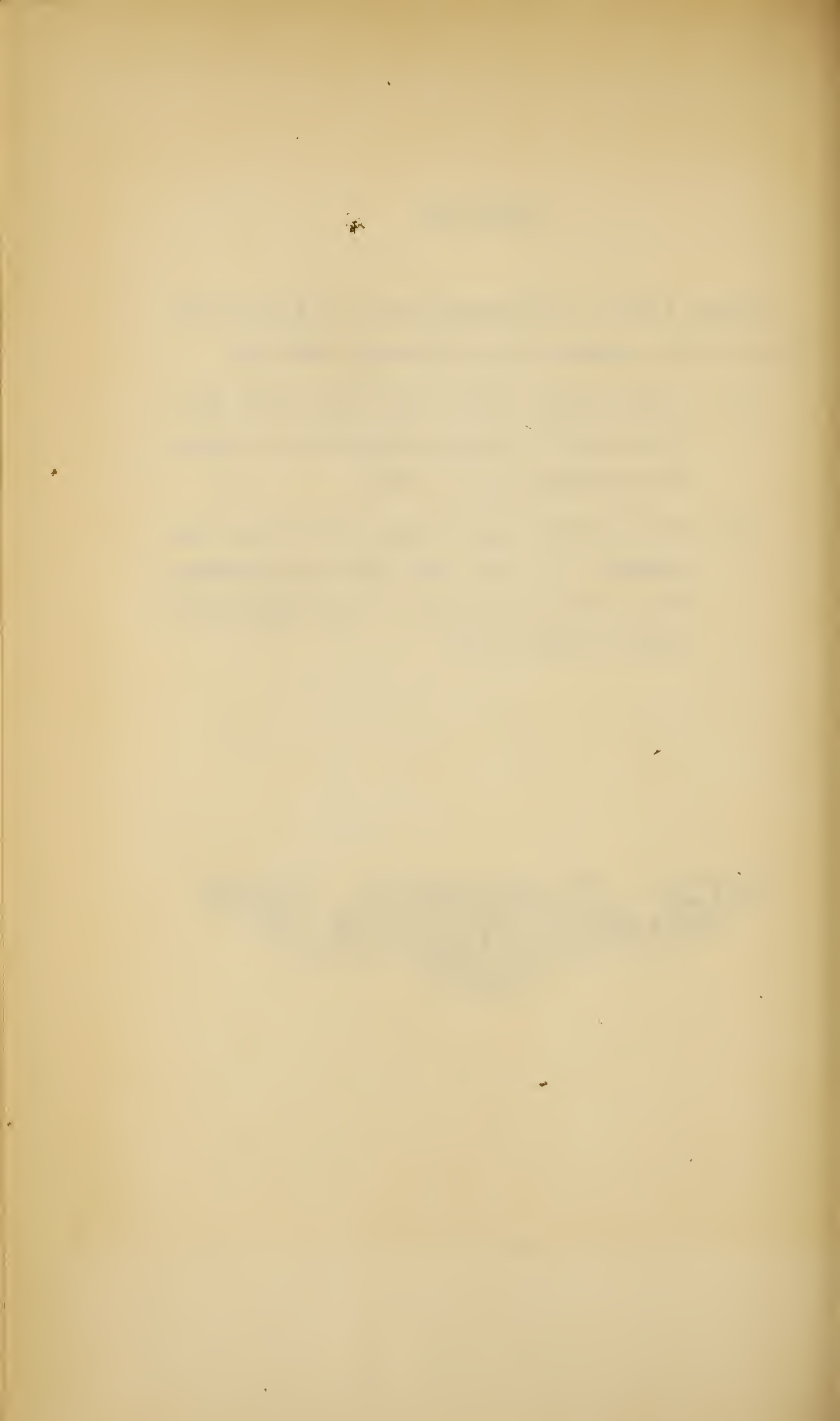
George Henry Corliss married (first) January 3, 1839, Phoebe Farnum Frost, daughter of Daniel and Louisa (Clark) Frost of Canterbury, Connecticut. She was born in Canterbury, January 7, 1814, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, March 5, 1859. He married (second) December 13, 1866, Emily A. Shaw of Newburyport, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Mary A. Shaw. She was born in 1835, in Newburyport, and died June 15, 1910, in Providence.

CORLISS

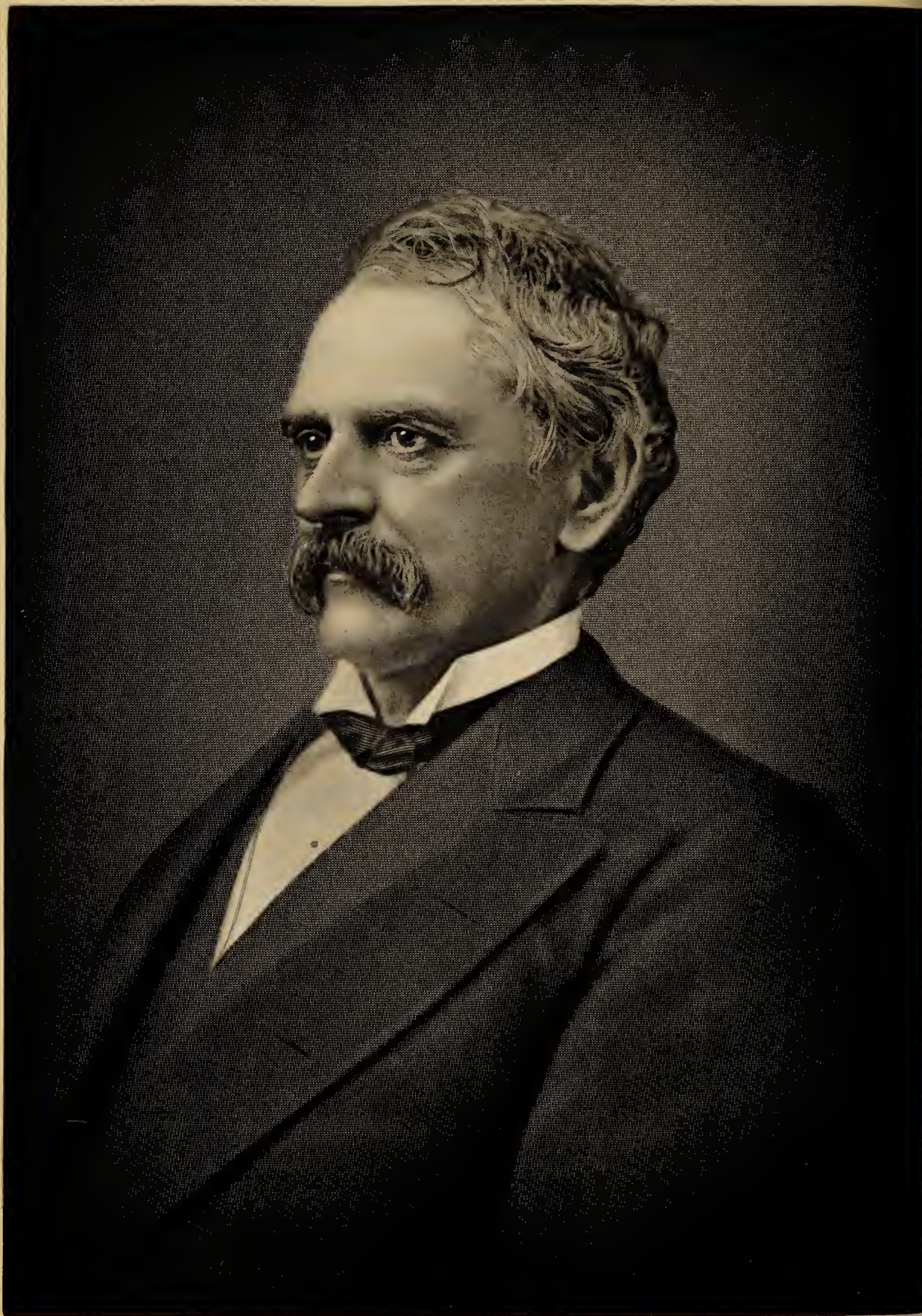
George Henry and Phoebe Farnum (Frost) Corliss were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Marie Louisa, born in Greenwich, New York, December 13, 1839, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, June 13, 1929.
- (2) George Frost, born in Greenwich, New York, October 12, 1841, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, September 7, 1927. He made his home in Nice, France.









Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Albert H. Corliss.

CORLISS

REV. DR. ALBERT H. CORLISS, son of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, was born in Easton, Washington County, New York, May 11, 1823, and died in Cambridge, Washington County, New York, November 10, 1883.

As a young man, Mr. Corliss decided upon a medical career and after the necessary preliminary preparation, began to study medicine under the preceptorship of his father, from whom he received an excellent training, theoretical as well as practical. He also attended lectures in Albany where he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Early in life, however, he had publicly professed his religious faith and after completing his medical studies found himself irresistably drawn toward the Christian ministry. After serious and deliberate consideration he entered the theological seminary at Auburn, New York, in 1848.

On October 3, 1849, Dr. Corliss was ordained by the Presbytery of Utica, New York, and installed at Westernville, New York. He was subsequently called

CORLISS

to Presbyterian churches in Marshall, Holland Patent, Lima and Waterville, all in the state of New York.

Rev. Dr. Corliss was a minister of broad views, who was not satisfied with accepted opinions, but gave calm and sincere consideration to all subjects. His preaching was never sensational or extravagant, but always eminently instructive, and it can truly be said, that from the time he entered the ministry, until his death, he gave his life to unselfish and devoted service for the glory of God.

He continued his practice of medicine along with his ministerial duties and his professional services were always at the disposal of his people. He might have been a distinguished physician, as was his father before him, but he preferred to devote his life to the ministry and he never regretted his choice. His tastes, his sober judgment, and his high ideals of service to mankind impelled this devotion to his duties as he saw them.

Rev. Dr. Corliss found his recreation in the Adirondack mountains. He was one of the first white men to visit the Piseco and he delighted in roaming through the great out-of-doors. The rest

CORLISS

which he found in his camp on Woodhull Lake was needful and beneficial, but he never allowed it to interfere with his duties as minister or doctor and wherever he went he carried his medicine kit for emergencies.

In 1882, Rev. Dr. Corliss resigned his pastorate at Waterville and took up his residence in Utica. He had been active in the ministry for more than thirty-two years and his health was beginning to fail. Among the books in his well-stocked library, and in the society of his beloved family, he spent his reclining years in perfect happiness.

His death was sincerely mourned by all who had known him and messages of condolence, expressing the tenderest affection came from far and near.

President Grover Cleveland, a close friend of the family ever since the Rev. Dr. Corliss succeeded Mr. Cleveland's father to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Holland Patent, wrote to Mrs. Corliss:

"When I heard your husband preach, I wondered how it was that a man with such gifts and

CORLISS

with such power had all his life contented himself in such narrow fields as the little village afforded His great, pure heart was near to God, because his knowledge of Him was gained through His works, and because his communion with Him was through the visible forms of nature When I gazed upon his features, immovable in death, I would mournfully say, 'I knew this great preacher, this true and simple man, this loving friend, and this humble and trusting Christian.' Death leaves to but few survivors a heritage so rich and lasting as the memory of such a husband, father and friend."

The Honorable Erastus Clark, a life-long friend wrote:

"I knew Albert H. Corliss for many years—his intellectual and moral strength, his tenderness, his tenacity of affection He was a clergyman who, having found his duty, did it; a theologian, taking little upon trust, going down to the foundations of his faith, giving weight to creeds other than his own, knowing too much to be bigoted. He could look from all standpoints, see all sides, without lessening his fervor or his



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Co.

Susanna (Lawson) Cortliss

CORLISS

strength. But his mind liberalized and his charity grew for all."

The following is quoted in the daily press throughout the country from the Presbytery of Utica, in the New York Evangelist:

" Affectionately remembering him as one who shared our labors in the Gospel of Christ, and whose faith, love and fidelity we desire to follow, we would here record our conviction that in the death of Albert H. Corliss, the church has lost a faithful servant, this Presbytery an honored and beloved member, the pulpit an able and eloquent preacher, and the cause of Christ a beloved friend."

The Rev. Dr. Corliss married in Rome, New York, August 29, 1848, Susanna Lawson, daughter of George and Sophia (Glynes) Lawson. She was born in London, England, April 22, 1821, and died in Utica, New York, August 4, 1907.

Rev. Dr. Hiram and Susanna (Lawson) Corliss were the parents of the following children:

- (I) Sarah, born in Westernville, New York, August 24, 1849, died July 4, 1883, in Utica,

CORLISS

New York; married Frank Davis of Chicago,
Children:

- (i) Rachael Corliss, born in Utica, May 29, 1883, and died September 10, 1883.
- (II) Sheldon, born in Westernville, July 30, 1851, and died in Cambridge, New York, October 31, 1883.
- (III) Charles Albert, born in Marshall, New York, August 20, 1853, and died in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1878.
- (IV) Susanna, born in Holland Patent, New York, October 11, 1856, and died in Utica, New York, May 27, 1917.
- (V) Mary, born in Holland Patent, June 24, 1858, resides in Utica, New York.
- (VI) George Lawson, born in Holland Patent, June 4, 1860, and died September 24, 1862.





Steel Engraving by Finlay & Co

Charles Cortiss

CORLISS

CHARLES CORLISS, son of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, was born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, February 26, 1826, and died November 12, 1862, in Providence, Rhode Island. The life of Charles Corliss held promise of bringing further honors to his distinguished family when his untimely death occurred in his thirty-sixth year.

He was of valuable assistance to his brother, George H. Corliss and shared with him the responsibilities of the management of the Corliss Steam Engine Company of Providence. He was of a kind and genial disposition, a giant in physique, with a charming personality and possessed of extraordinary executive ability.

Charles Corliss married, September 4, 1855, Anna Laing, daughter of Paisley and Catherine Frances Laing. She was born in 1830, in Northumberland, New York, and died April 15, 1880, in Saratoga Springs, New York.

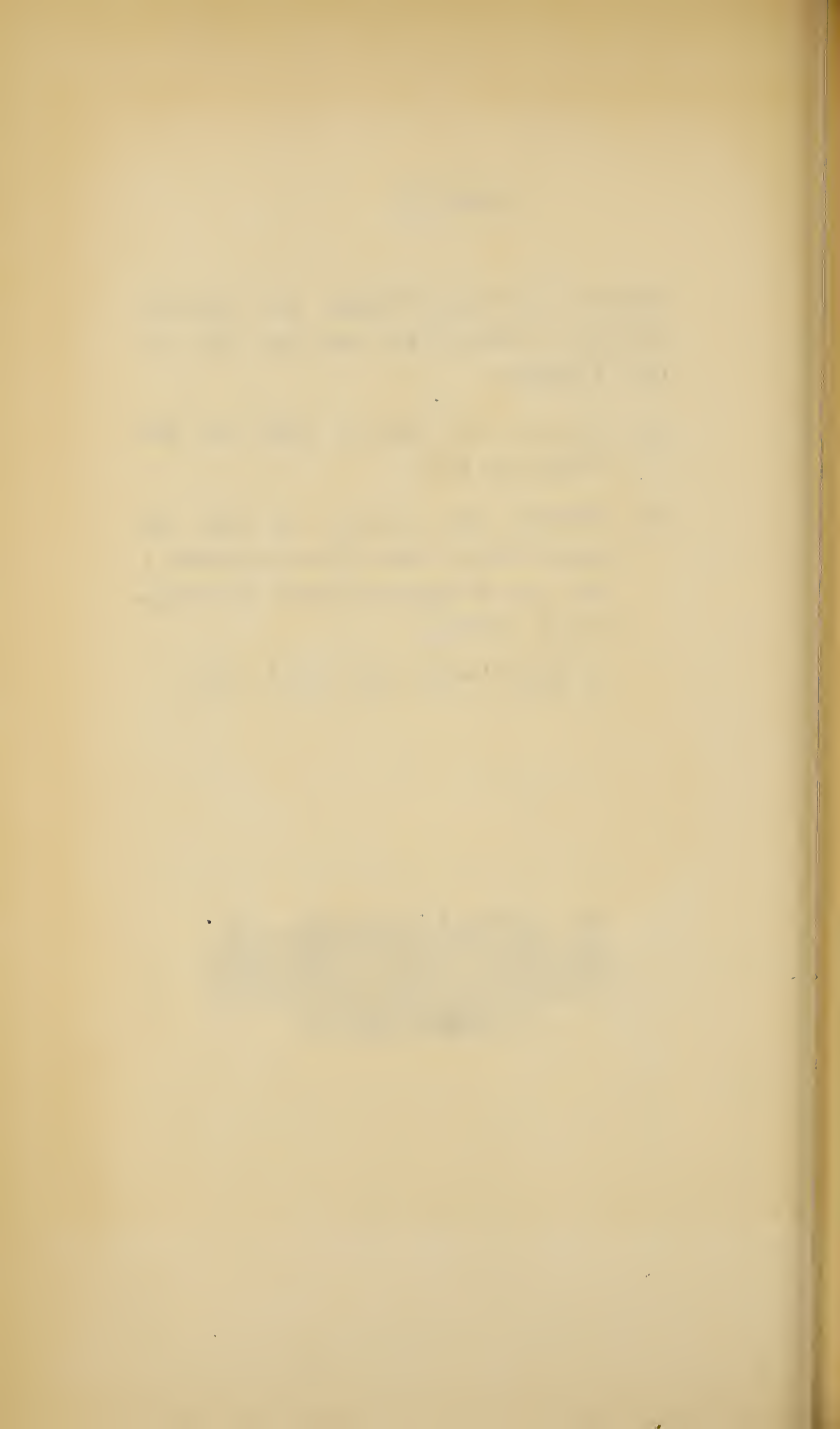
Children:

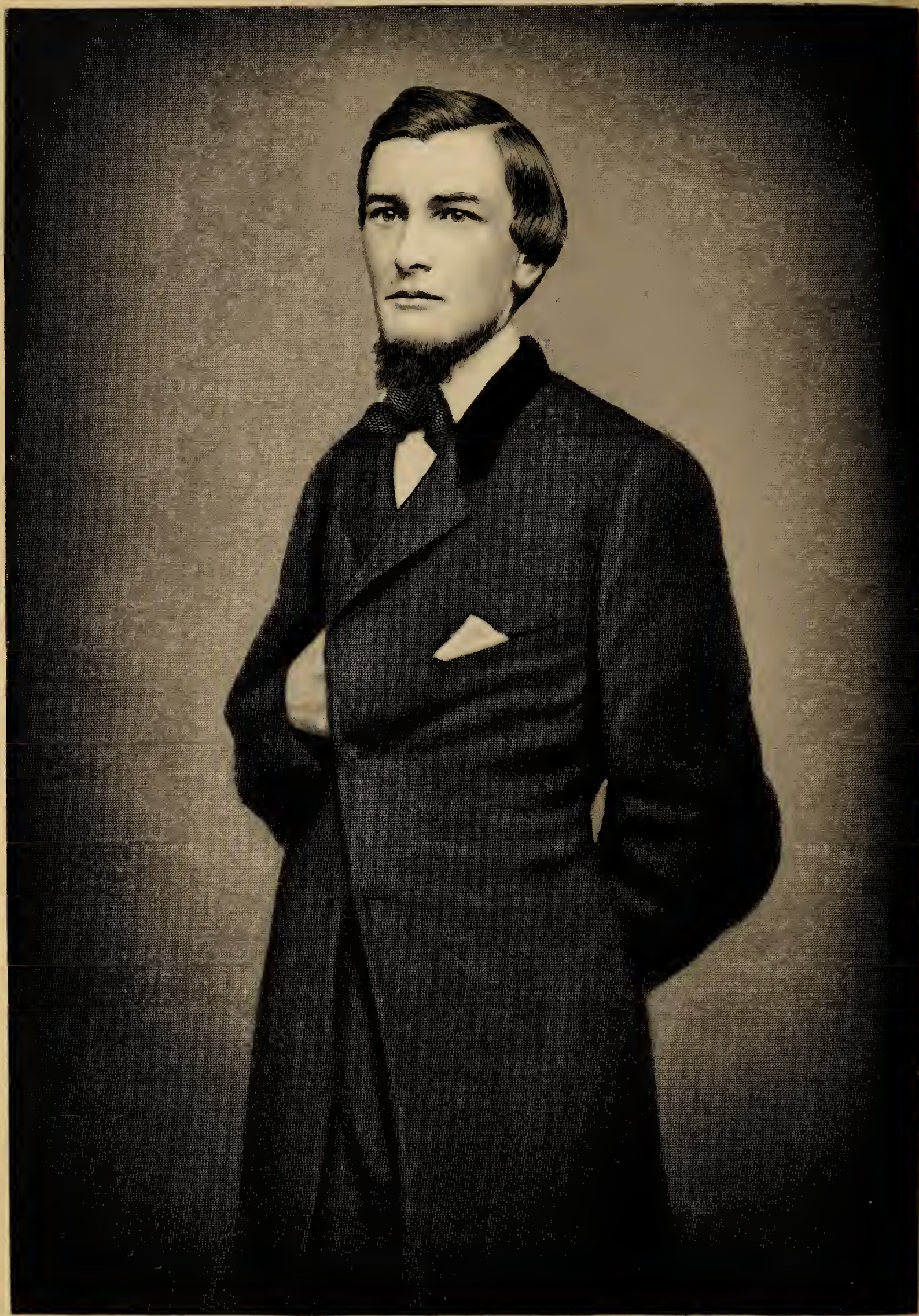
(I) Mary Emma, born February 17, 1857, and died

CORLISS

in Providence, December 8, 1931; she married November 22, 1882, Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, son of William Watson and Elizabeth A. (Sherman) Brackett. He was born in Saratoga County, New York, July 30, 1853, and died in Saratoga Springs, New York, February 27, 1924. Children:

- (1) Edgar Truman, born March 25, 1890, and died July 10, 1899.
 - (2) Charles William, born November 26, 1892; married in Indianapolis, Indiana, Elizabeth Barrows Fletcher of Indianapolis. Children:
 - (i) Alexander Corliss born October 9, 1920.
 - (ii) Elizabeth Fletcher, born March 18, 1922.
- (II) Charles, born in Providence, June 2, 1860, and died June 1, 1914. He was a prominent business man in Troy, New York.
- (III) George, born in Providence, January 1, 1863, and died in Saratoga Springs, New York, March 26, 1902. He married Florence Katherine Hubbard of Saratoga Springs, May 4, 1895,





Steel Engraving by Finlay & Co.

William Cortiss

CORLISS

WILLIAM CORLISS, son of Dr. Hiram and Susan (Sheldon) Corliss, was born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, November 5, 1834, and died in Providence, March 29, 1915.

He received his early education in the district schools and later attended Fort Edward Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward, New York, where he showed a remarkable talent for mathematics. He could solve difficult mathematical problems as readily as the average student could read a printed page.

In 1844, he became associated with his elder brother, George H. Corliss, in Providence, and assisted him in the development of the steam engine. In 1856, he became vice-president of the Corliss Steam Engine Company, in charge of the testing department and also acted as salesman for the concern. William Corliss was decidedly an inventor and rendered valuable service to the Corliss Steam Engine Works.

As a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Providence, his attention

CORLISS

was called to the need of a strictly burglar-proof safe. He began to investigate the safes then on the market, but was never quite satisfied with the demonstrations, and in many instances, actually opened the strong-boxes to prove their inadequacy. Mr. Corliss began to experiment, and in 1874, designed the first burglar-proof Corliss safe, globular in shape. The Corliss Safe Manufacturing Company was organized with William Corliss as president and Henry W. Wilkinson as vice president and treasurer. The safes were manufactured in Providence and shipped to all parts of the world, until the company was sold to the Mosler Safe Company of New York. Mr. Corliss had built up a most lucrative business and the price he received for his company was commensurate with its prestige and world renown.

Politically, Mr. Corliss was a Republican and took a keen interest in politics. He served several terms as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners and constructed a most efficient system of water supply and distribution for the city of Providence. He was a staunch supporter of all worth-while movements and a member of the Congregational Church. His

CORLISS

friends were legion and his philosophy of life was that of Oliver Wendell Holmes; "I detect more good than evil in humanity; love lights more fires than hate extinguishes, and men grow better as the world grows old."

William Corliss married February 8, 1860, Phebe Catherine McEwen, who was born March 8, 1839, in New Scotland, Albany County, New York, and died April 1, 1915, in Providence. She was the daughter of John and Susan (Warren) McEwen.

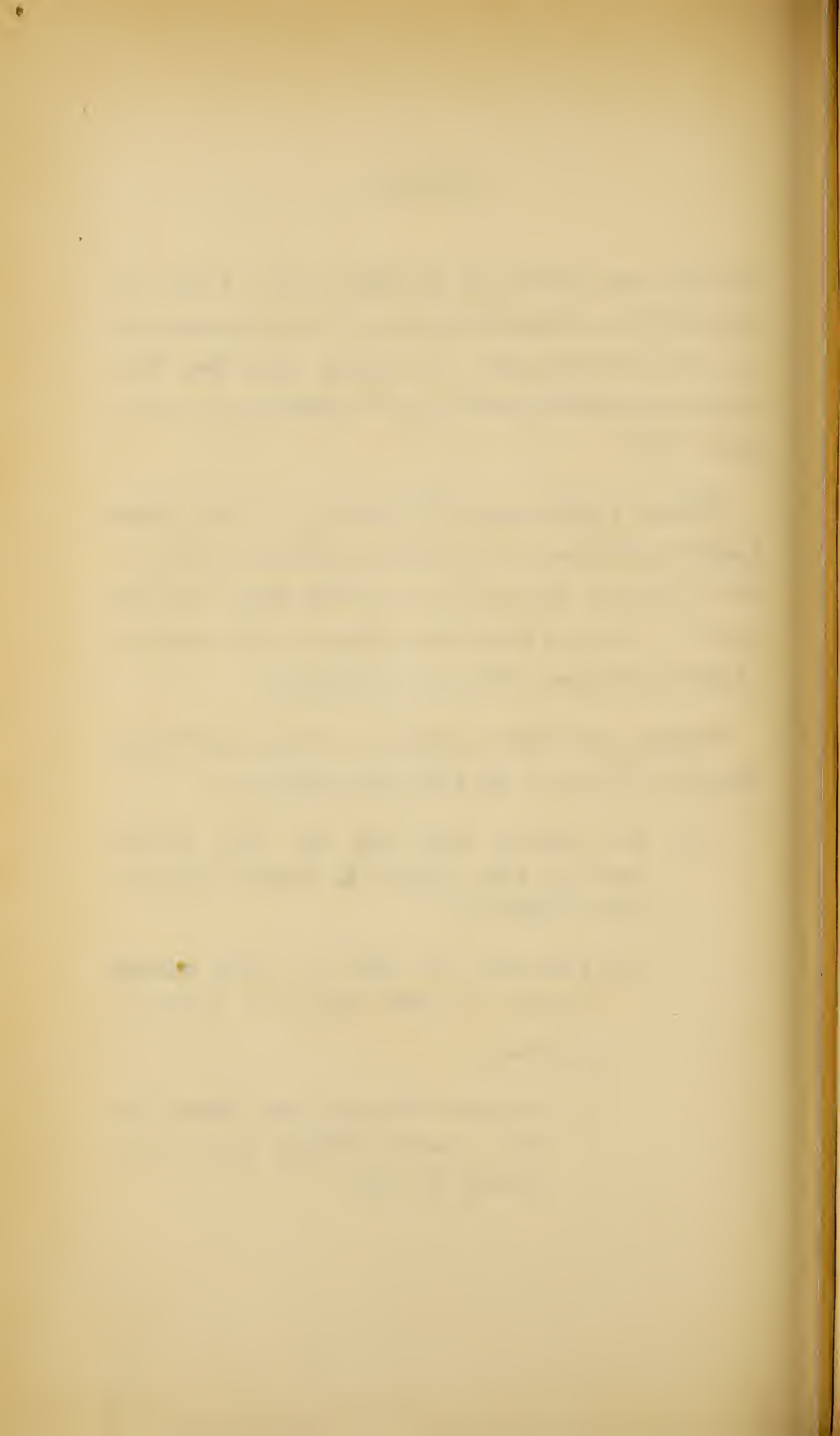
William and Phebe Catherine (McEwen) Corliss were the parents of the following children:

(I) Eva Dickson, born July 26, 1861; married April 17, 1879, Clinton R. Weeden of Providence. Children:

(1) Hortense, born May 12, 1880; married October 19, 1905, Thomas F. Lawrence.

Children:

(i) Elizabeth Grinnell, born March 10, 1907, married William Slater Allen, January 31, 1929.



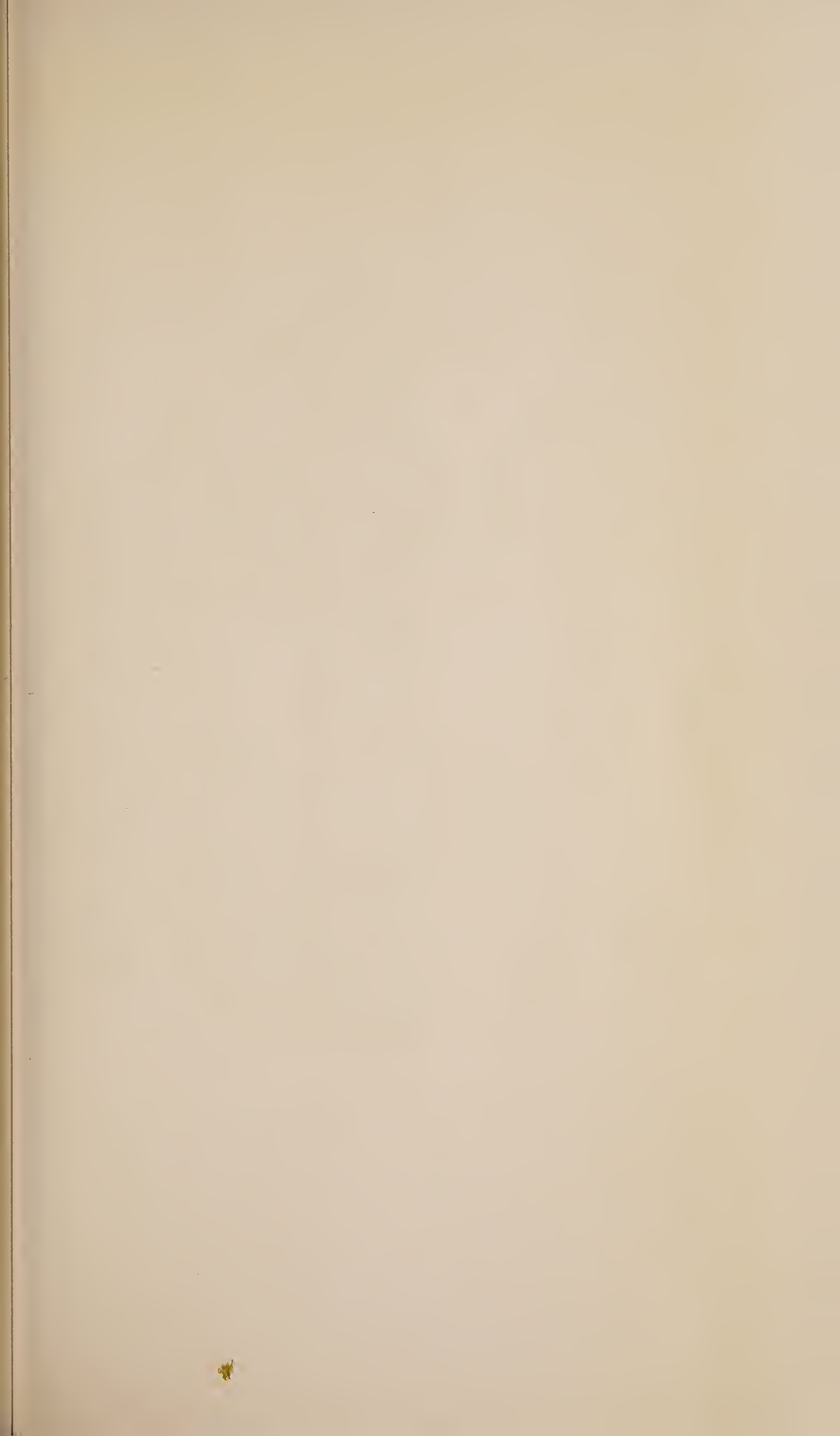
CORLISS

(2) Eva Corliss, born November 29, 1883;
married George Marsh. Children:

(i) Carol, born December 10, 1918.

- (II) Mary Louise, born August 14, 1863, died July 19, 1864.
- (III) William Jr., born August 8, 1865, died October 14, 1894, after having spent many years with his father in the safe manufacturing enterprise; married (first) Yola McKelvey; and (second) Carrie Stearns.
- (IV) Edward Warren, born March 11, 1872, died in 1916.








Sheldon

Arms: Azure, on a cross or, an annulet gules.

(Burke: "General Armory")

SHELDON

HE origin of the surname Sheldon is from the locality "of Sheldon," a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, County Derby, England. There are also parishes of the name in the counties of Devon and Warwick.

In the register of Oxford University is found Francis Sheldon of County Worcestershire, in 1584. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury died in 1677. He graduated from Trinity College, Oxford, in 1617. He was a Royalist and during the time of Cromwell's rule, retired to Staffordshire and Derbyshire. In 1660, he was made Bishop of London and in 1663 Archbishop of Canterbury. After the great fire he contributed two thousand pounds toward rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral. He built the library at Lambeth Palace and the Sheldonian Theatre of Oxford. Sir Joseph Sheldon, his nephew, was Lord Mayor of London, and died in 1681.

JOHN SHELDON, progenitor of the family in America, died in 1706. He was one of the forty-one men of Narragansett, who, on July 29, 1679, petitioned the King that he "would put an end to these

SHELDON

differences about the government thereof which hath been so fatal to the prosperity of the place; animosities still arising in peoples' minds, as they stand affected to this or that government." He bought 230 acres of land October 20, 1683, near Pettasomscott. His will was dated August 15, 1704, and proved January 16, 1706.

ISAAC SHELDON, son of John Sheldon, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island, and died in 1752. He was admitted a freeman of Kingston in 1712, and was councilman for South Kingston in 1723.

He married (first), Susanna Potter, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Tripp) Potter. He married (second), Sarah.

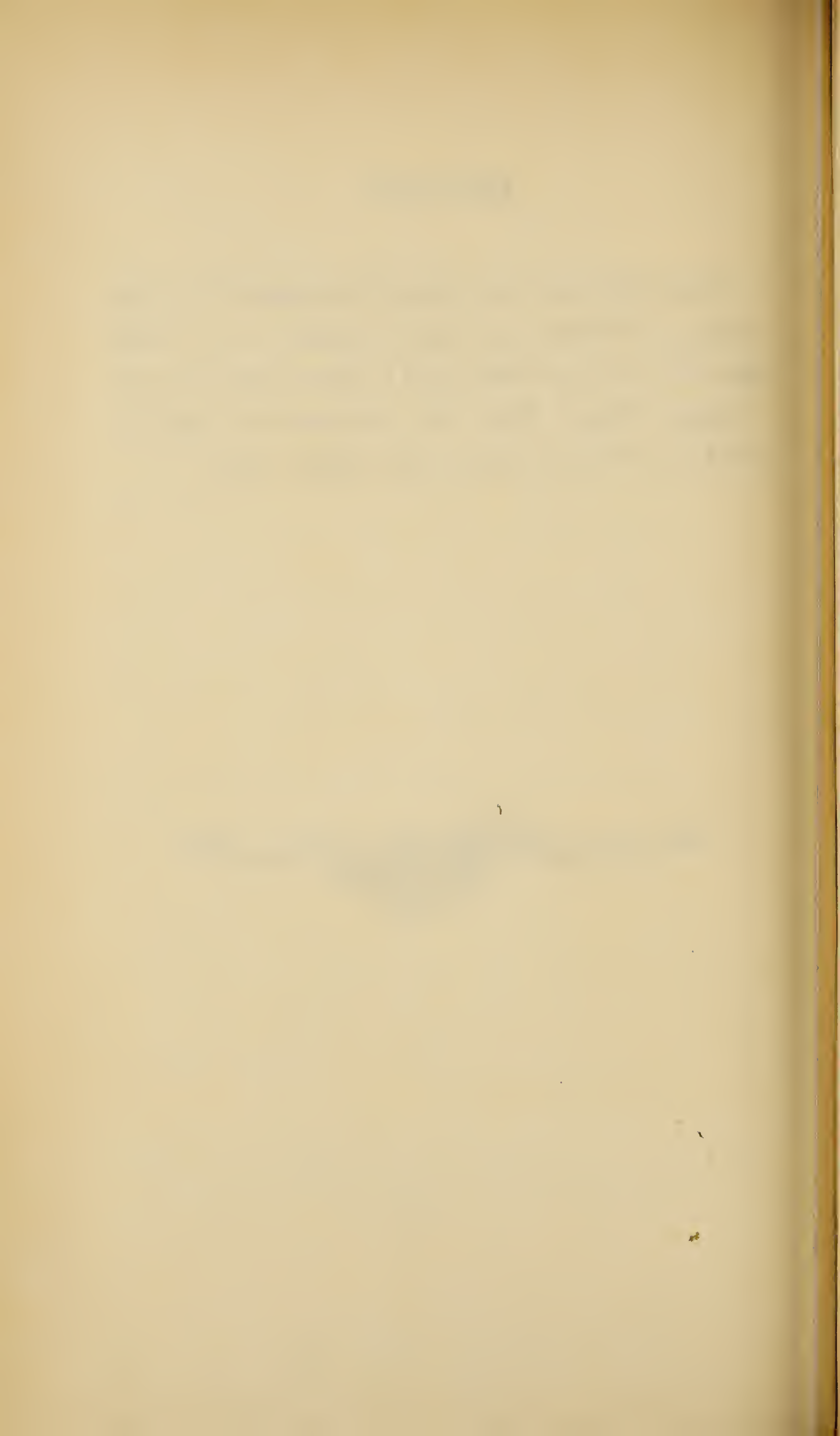
BENJAMIN SHELDON, son of Isaac and Susanna (Potter) Sheldon, was born March 4, 1727. He is supposed to have been killed by the Indians during the Revolutionary War. He lived in South Kingston. He married Susan Sherman.

SAMUEL SHELDON, son of Benjamin and Susan (Sherman) Sheldon, married Tabitha Rogers.

SHELDON

SUSAN SHELDON, daughter of Samuel and Tabitha (Rogers) Sheldon, was born in Easton, New York, May 28, 1794, and died April 5, 1843, in Greenwich, (Union Village) New York. She married April 6, 1814, Dr. Hiram Corliss. (*See Corliss Line*).







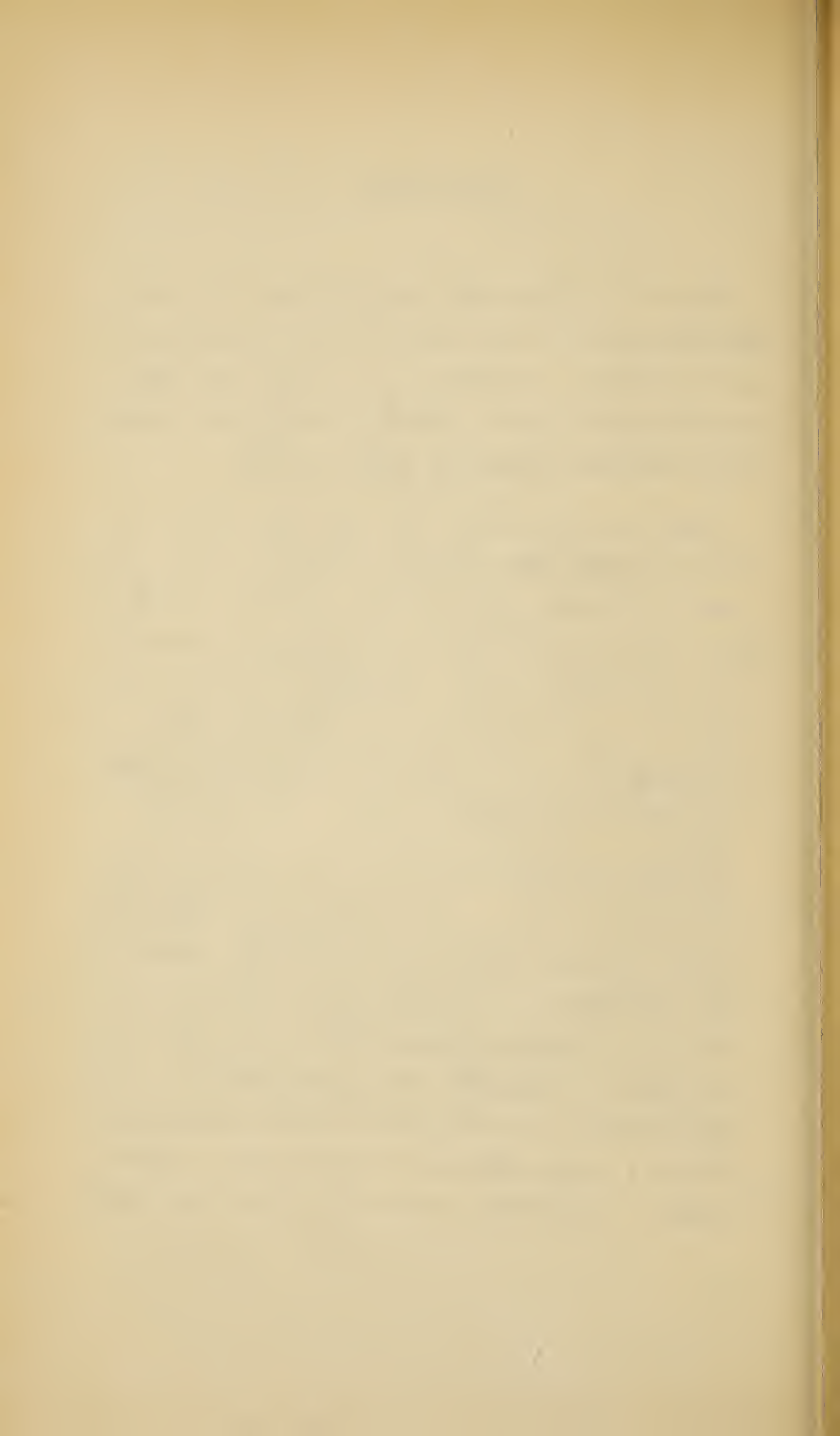
J. G. Creamer

CREAMER

FRANK G. CREAMER, well known throughout Berkshire County and Massachusetts, was a man of great force of character, with a ready wit and a rare fluency of speech, which won him the respect and admiration of friends and foes alike.

TIMOTHY CREAMER, was born in Ireland and died in Dalton, Massachusetts, August 30, 1908. He came to America as a young man and settled in Peru, where he owned and successfully operated a farm for several years. He married in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Mary Linnehan, who was born in Ireland and came to America at an early age. She died October 23, 1896.

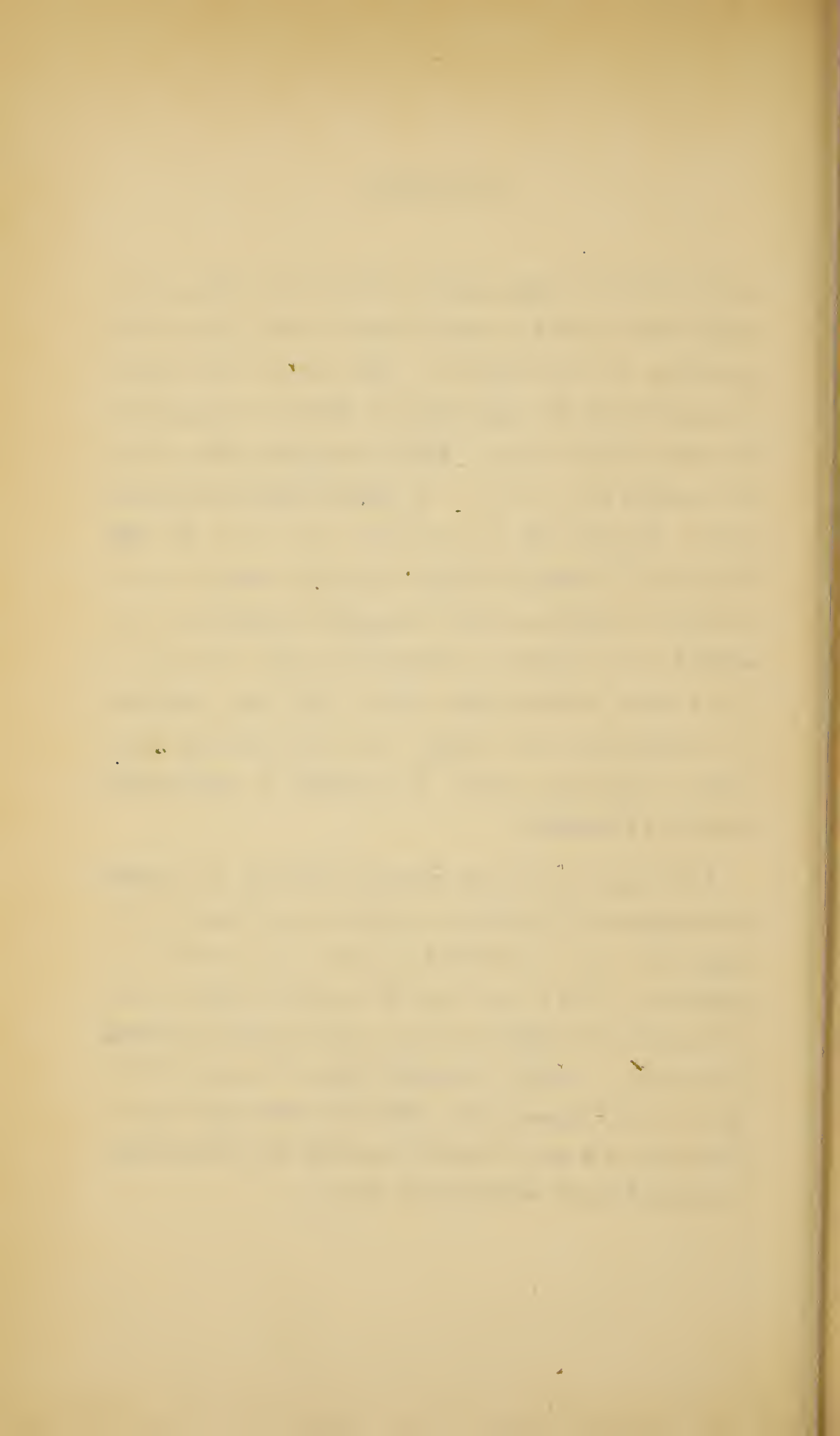
FRANK G. CREAMER, son of Timothy and Mary (Linnehan) Creamer, was born in Peru, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, July 20, 1861, where he died September 13, 1930. He received his early education in the public schools of Peru; first attending the Center school and after completing the work there, transferred to the North West school, which offered a more advanced course and a superior teacher — Miss Belle Roach. This school was three



CREAMER

miles from his home and he walked this distance to and from school for one winter. In later years when speaking of his education, Miss Roach was never omitted from the conversation. Next he entered the Hinsdale High School. While attending this school he worked for his board at Amos Raymond's grain store; during the evening he took care of Mr. Raymond's young children, and gave dances to earn money for clothes. After being graduated from high school, Mr. Creamer remained on the farm for a short time, assisting his father, and then, realizing the advantages of a higher education and deciding upon a business career, he entered a commercial school in Pittsfield.

After completing his business training, he entered the employ of David Geer of Boston as a honey salesman. He soon established a name for himself as a salesman and it is said that he could sell more goods than any other three salesmen on the staff. He covered his territory, which included Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with his horse and wagon. His ready wit and his genial manner won him a large circle of friends wherever he went.





RESIDENCE AND STORE OF F. G. CREAMER
PERU, MASS.

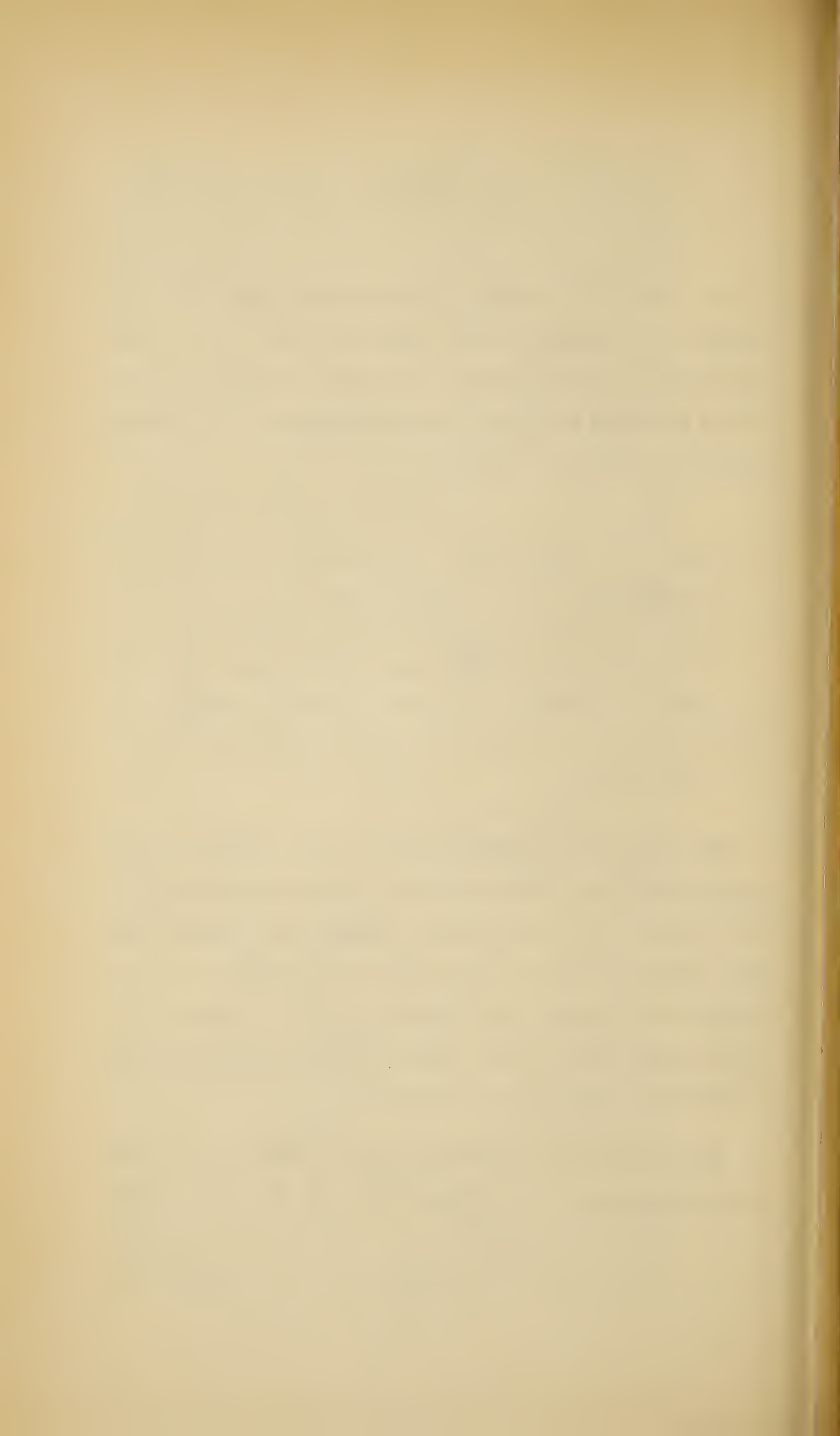
CREAMER

In 1887, he returned to his home town of Peru, where he purchased the general store of Bowen Brothers on Peru hill. He operated this store for over forty years. It was a real wonder shop and is described in one editorial as follows:

“His store was a curiosity shop rarely found now but much needed in years gone by. He had everything from needles and pins to a church pulpit. At various times customers for fun would ask to look at ox yokes, false teeth or glass eyes and Mr. Creamer with a twinkle in his eye was usually able to produce even such unlikely merchandise.”

During the World War, when sugar was scarce, he had several tons of the valued essential in his stock. He supplied his own town, during the scarcity and also Pittsfield merchants who were unable to secure their own supplies. Mr. Creamer sold this sugar to the city merchants at cost price, for he was no man to profit from another's misfortune.

Mr. Creamer's recreation and real life's work was auctioneering and he was much in demand in the



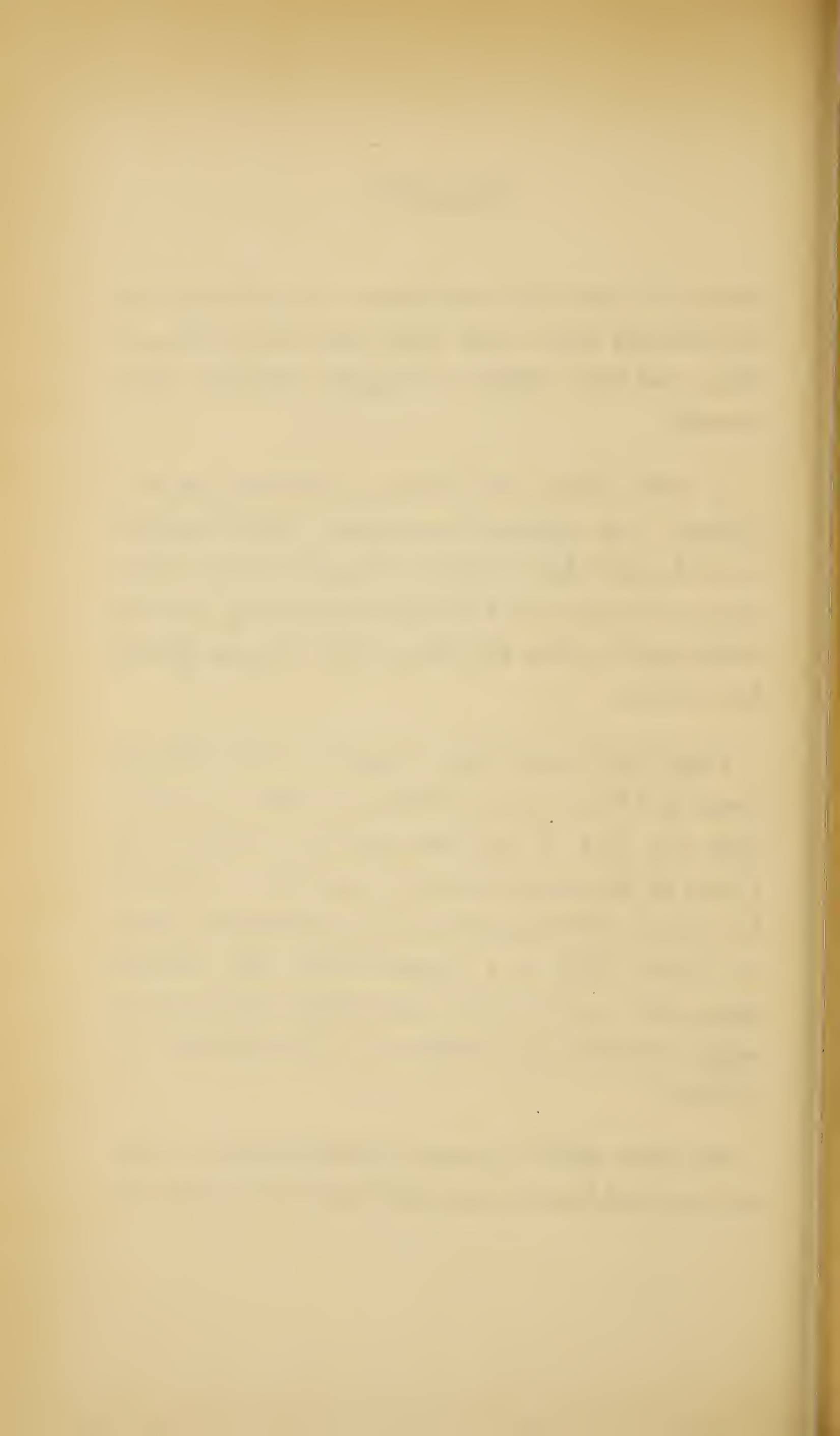
CREAMER

county. He put his whole heart and soul into this work for he was a born trader and could sell anything and keep buyers in laughter with his witty remarks.

In 1890, during the Harrison administration, Mr. Creamer was appointed postmaster, which position he held until 1918, when he resigned, and the commission was given to his wife, thus making the care of the mail of Peru the duty of the Creamer family for 38 years.

Frank G. Creamer was a member of the General Court in 1902, was one of the committee on agriculture and clerk of the committee on towns in the House of Representatives. He was one of the few Democrats from his part of the state who ever went to Beacon Hill as a representative. His unusual personality made him an outstanding figure and he might have held much higher office, but his heart was in Peru.

He never failed to attend the state highway commission road hearings and did much in securing aid



CREAMER

for better roads in his town. When asked by a friend how he succeeded so well in getting state aid for Peru roads, when other towns got nothing, he replied: "My friend, I never have forgotten that an old Peru farmer, who was quite a philosopher, said to me one day: 'The wheel that squeaks loudest, always is greased first'."

His political career in Peru started in 1897. He was a politician by nature and in spite of being a consistent Democrat in a rural Republican community, he held nearly all the town offices in Peru for thirty years. At the 115th annual town election he was elected clerk and selectman for the twenty-fifth time and treasurer and tax collector for the nineteenth time, besides several other offices. He held as many as thirteen offices at one time and was known far and wide as the "Mayor" of Peru. His town offices during his active career included: selectman, town clerk, town treasurer, fire and tree warden, pound keeper, fence viewer, tax collector, constable, library trustee, public weigher, sealer of weights and measures, justice of the peace, assessor, measurer of wood and lumber,

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It begins with a definition of the term "philosophy" and then proceeds to a discussion of the various branches of the subject. The author then discusses the history of philosophy, from the ancient Greeks to the modern era. He then discusses the various schools of thought, from the Stoics to the modern philosophers. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the importance of philosophy in the modern world.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed discussion of the various branches of philosophy. It begins with a discussion of metaphysics, which is the study of the nature of reality. The author then discusses epistemology, which is the study of knowledge. He then discusses ethics, which is the study of morality. The chapter concludes with a discussion of aesthetics, which is the study of art and beauty. The third part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the various schools of thought. It begins with a discussion of the ancient Greeks, followed by a discussion of the medieval philosophers. The chapter then discusses the modern philosophers, from the Renaissance to the present. The book concludes with a discussion of the future of philosophy.

CREAMER

overseer of the poor, member of the Board of Health, road superintendent, and moderator of the town meetings whenever they were called.

His political campaigns and town meetings were always unique and picturesque and the papers took a keen interest in this individual whose activities often commanded front page publicity. After one election the Boston Globe published the following:

“Frank Creamer, ‘Mayor’ of Peru, was elected to seven town offices, some of which he already held, at the annual meeting today and might have had an eighth office, which was handed to him, by the 19 voters who appeared at the meeting.

“Mr. Creamer was chosen moderator, town clerk, selectman, town treasurer, tax collector, overseer of the poor and member of the Board of Health.

“He balked at being elected field driver, saying some poor Republican ought to get the office. The Republicans were so discouraged this year they put no ticket in nomination against the Creamer Democrats and there was absolute harmony on the hill.

CREAMER

"Charles H. Cornwall, a political antagonist of Creamer, said today he had offered no opposition to the election of the 'Mayor' because he thought the town needed 'Mayor' Creamer's 'pull' at the State House and with the Berkshire County Commissioners for another year."

An editorial from still another paper makes this observation:

"He had permitted himself to be re-elected for town moderator, selectman, town clerk, town treasurer, road surveyor, tax collector, overseer of the poor and member of the board of health at the munificent and staggering stipend of \$65.00 a year."

About 1927, Mr. Creamer's health began to fail and he did not enter the 1928 contest though he had a group of friends on the ballots. It was sometime before he became reconciled to women's suffrage and believed that the place for his wife and daughters was in the home.

Though Governor Crane and "the Mayor of Peru" had different political views, their friendship was

CREAMER

close. The governor never passed the Creamer store without stopping for a chat. Among Mr. Creamer's many friends were numbered former District Attorney Charles H. Wright, Attorney J. Ward Lewis, Judge Charles L. Hibbard, Attorney Michael Eisner and Attorney Thomas Cassidy.

The home of Frank G. Creamer, situated across the street from the famous Creamer store always radiated an atmosphere of hospitality. Many a friendly invitation was issued to "Come up and have dinner with us Sunday". He was ever thoughtful of others and many a man in the community received his initial payment on a farm or a herd of stock or a team of horses from him. He was particularly interested in young men and gave them advice regarding thrift and clean living, of which he was a fine example.

In February, 1927, Mr. Creamer was stricken with a paralytic shock and taken to the House of Mercy Hospital in Pittsfield. After leaving the hospital he went to the family cottage at Lake Pontoosuc to be near his physician, but the old home on Peru hilltop

CREAMER

was kept open and whenever possible he would visit the place to be under the "roof of the Commonwealth" which was always home to him.

It was during one of these visits that Mr. Creamer entered his home for the last time. He had often said of Peru and his beloved home, "Here I was born, here I have lived and here I hope I may die," and it seems quite in accord with his wishes that as he sat down to the table for luncheon, he joyously remarked, "Oh it is good to be home", and breathed his last.

The "Springfield Republican" in a special editorial wrote of this unusual man at length. The following is their final tribute to the man who claimed their interest and admiration:

"Most people think of him as a Yankee — a Yankee rural type. That is where the error comes in. Frank Creamer, one used to be told, was of Irish extraction. Yet, that being true, he was one Irishman who seemed to absorb a whole Yankee hilltop, natives, atmosphere and all, into his own personality without spoiling what was Yankee in it."

CREAMER

Frank G. Creamer married, October 18, 1893,
Bertha Pomeory, daughter of Orange Scott and Ida
Isabelle (Geer) Pomeroy.



CREAMER

POMEROY

ORANGE SCOTT POMEROY was born in South Worthington, Massachusetts, August 8, 1843. He now maintains a home in Springfield, Massachusetts; is hale and hearty, and spends most of his time with his children. He is one of the few remaining Civil War veterans, having enlisted September 12, 1861, in Company A, Massachusetts Volunteers. He married Ida Isabella Geer, born in Beckett, Massachusetts, May 21, 1850, and died May 1, 1913.

BERTHA (POMEROY) CREAMER was born in Chesterfield in 1871. She was educated in the public schools of Chesterfield, Mrs. Mary Riley's Private School of Florence, South Hadley High School and Westfield Normal School. Previous to her marriage she taught school in Chesterfield one year and in Worthington, five years. She was a devoted wife to Frank Creamer and he gave her much credit for his success. When Mr. Creamer resigned as postmaster in 1918, Mrs. Creamer took the office, and appointed her husband assistant postmaster. She

CREAMER

was a most efficient secretary to her husband, doing practically all the clerical work necessary to his many interests. He paid her a salary for her services. "Why not?" he would ask. "She deserves a salary. She gets it." She was chairman of the school committee and a trustee of the public library, as well as manager of the local telephone exchange. While Mr. Creamer was an ardent Democrat, Mrs. Creamer is a Republican. The explanation given in Mr. Creamer's words is, "Well, I was born a Democrat and am one. My wife's father was a Republican, that's all."

Frank G. and Bertha (Pomeroy) Creamer were the parents of two daughters:

(1) Hazel, born in 1894, in Peru, Massachusetts. She received her education in Mt. Holyoke College and is now (1931) teaching in the Hartford Public High School, in Hartford, Connecticut.

(2) Frances, born in 1914, in Peru, Massachusetts. Graduated from Pittsfield High School, June, 1931, and entered Mt. Holyoke College, September, 1931.

CREAMER

Frank G. Creamer, who is spoken of as a "Picturesque Berkshire County Figure, who ruled the hill village for many years with benevolent despotism," was proud of his town and his people and often referred to it as "a great town." To him Peru was the "nearest town to Heaven in Massachusetts," and he held the interests of the town as sacred as his own personal interests. His thoughtfulness and readiness to assist the needy won for him the respect of all who were privileged to know him. He was hospitable, generous and kindhearted and his passing marks a great loss to his community and to his friends.



DARY

THE surname of Dary is of ancient origin and is first mentioned in the "Roll of Battle Abbey", where the name "Le Sire du val Dary" appears. This document, which is of great antiquity, contains a list of the principal persons, who in October 14, 1066, accompanied William the Conqueror from France and participated in the Battle of Hastings against the Saxon King Harold.

The earliest mention of the name in New England is found in Norton, Massachusetts, in 1749, where there is an entry on the records that Lewis Derry and Eleanor McHarnoch of Norton applied for a marriage certificate. Norton was then the north purchase of Taunton, and the name as it appears in the early town and church records is usually written Derry, but is also found as Derrey, Dary, Darrey and Darbey.

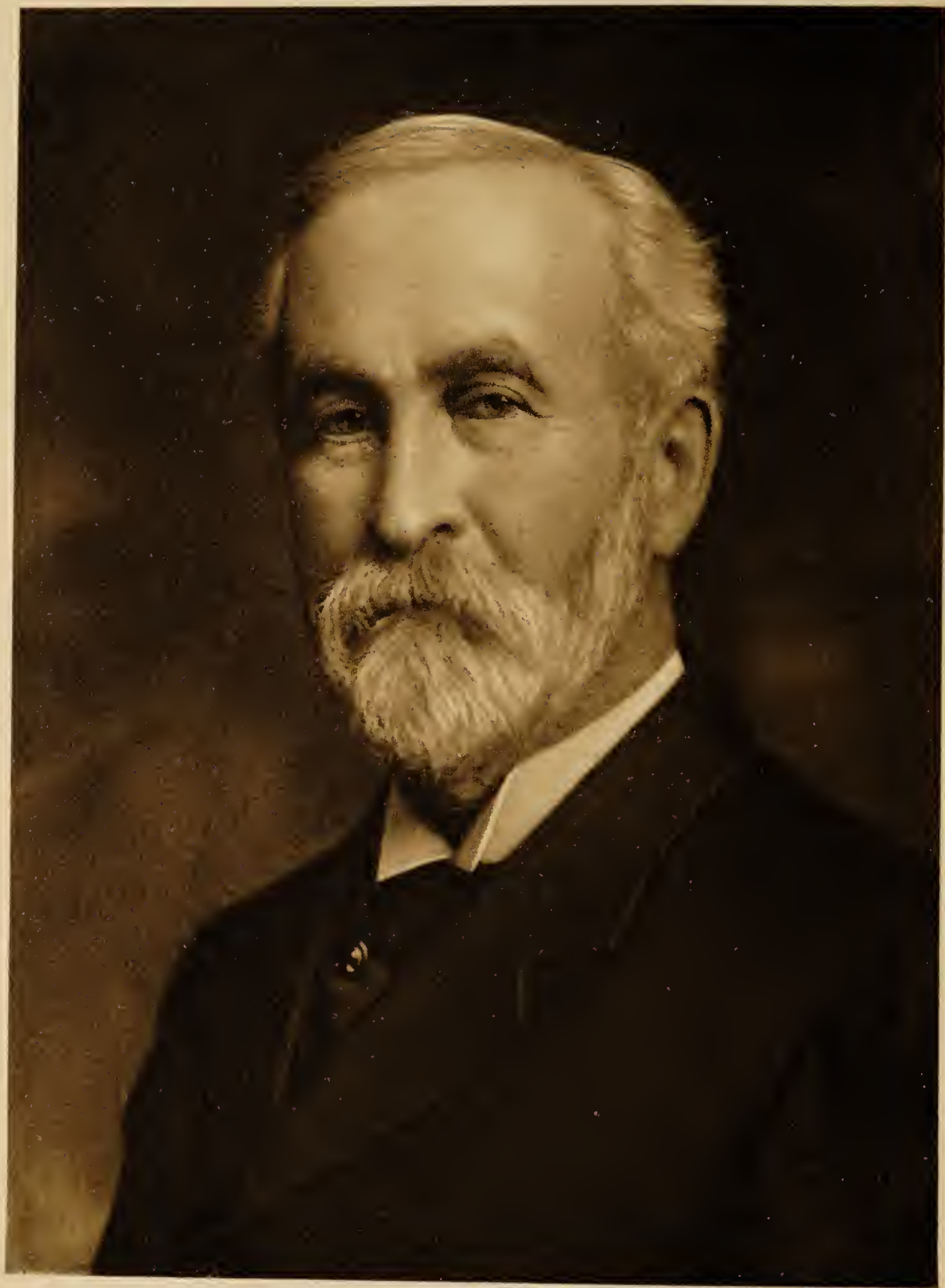
LEWIS DARY, was of Norton, Massachusetts, where his marriage intentions were published July 26, 1751. He married Sarah, daughter of John and Experience (Pratt) Martin, descendant of John Martin who settled in Charleston, Massachusetts, in 1633. Lewis

DARY

Dary was a farmer and according to the Norton Congregational Church records renewed the baptismal covenant May 25, 1760.

JOHN DARY, son of Lewis and Sarah (Martin) Dary, was born in Norton, October 26, 1757, and died in Attleboro, Massachusetts, May 31, 1824. He was a farmer and served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the company raised by Captain Isaac Hodges. He married, December 10, 1778, Rebekah, daughter of Lameck and Rachel (Allen) Blandin, of Norton, a descendant of William Blandin of Boston. She was born, January 27, 1761, and died February 5, 1839.

ALLEN DARY, son of John and Rebekah (Blandin) Dary, was born June 23, 1783, and died November 23, 1840, in Rehoboth. He served in the War of 1812 in Captain Isaac Lane's Company of Artillery, Colonel Benjamin Lincoln's Regiment. He married, November 26, 1807, Sarah Kilton, daughter of Amos and Phebe (Cornell) Kilton of Taunton, Massachusetts. She was born February 13, 1786, and died October 30, 1841.



Marcus A Dary

DARY

HENRY ALLEN DARY, son of Allen and Sarah (Kilton) Dary, was born September 1, 1814, and died December 29, 1899. He married (first), May 31, 1836, Caroline W. Bosworth, who died February 20, 1863. He married (second), September 10, 1865, Amy Phillips, who died March 1, 1877. The family lived in Dighton, Massachusetts, where Henry Allen was engaged in farming.

MARCUS ALMON DARY, son of Henry Allen and Caroline W. (Bosworth) Dary, was born in Oakland, Massachusetts, June 14, 1844, and died in Taunton, December 21, 1918. He was educated in the district schools of Dighton and at an early age served an apprenticeship to learn the moulder's trade. In 1875, he engaged in the stove and furnace manufacturing business in which he continued successfully for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Dary possessed great mechanical and inventive ability and for several years had been engaged in perfecting a Ring Traveler for spinning and twisting yarn. He succeeded, and in 1899, produced a Ring Traveler guaranteed to produce more and smoother

DARY

yarn, with less waste. This traveler was immediately adopted by scores of mills throughout the country and reports of increased output and better results, demonstrated that Mr. Dary's invention was practical and a success. He formed a partnership with John Bennett of Taunton and began to manufacture the travelers in larger quantity. His association with Mr. Bennett continued until the latter's death in 1904, when the name of the firm was changed to the Dary Ring Traveler Company of which Mr. Dary became the sole proprietor. It might well be said that the Dary Ring Traveler was a success from its very beginning and that this, in no small degree, was due to Mr. Dary's business acumen and sound judgment, in always insisting that the quality of his product be kept up to the highest standard.

Mr. Dary also organized the Dary Button Works, which he successfully operated for several years, but he disposed of his interest in this concern in order to devote his time and energy to the Dary Ring

DARY

Traveler Company, with which he was actively identified until the time of his death.

Despite the demands upon his time which his business interests demanded, he was always keenly interested and took an active part in civic and public affairs. He was a republican in politics and at one time was a member of both branches of the city council representing the first and sixth wards.

His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic Order and he was a member and past master of King David Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Taunton; member of St. Mark's Royal Arch Chapter of Taunton; New Bedford Council, Royal and Select Masons; St. John's Commandery of Providence, Rhode Island; charter member of the Rose Croix Chapter and the Order of Eastern Star of which he also was first patron. In 1917 he was decorated with the Henry Price Medal, signifying membership in the fraternity for more than fifty years.

Mr. Dary was a member of the First Methodist Church, and served as superintendent of the Sunday



Flora Jane Newhall Dary

DARY

School for sixteen years. He took a leading part in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of the church, and was a member of the committee which organized the Methodist Society Union in 1892. He was the first president of this organization, and later served as a member of the Board of Trustees.

During the later years of his life Mr. Dary traveled extensively, enjoying a well-deserved leisure.

He was always glad, however, to return to Taunton and never lost his love for or interest in the city. As a leading manufacturer, self-made man and public spirited citizen, he was well known and highly esteemed and always willing to promote and assist any movement for the public welfare.

Mr. Dary married, December 14, 1865, Flora Jane Newhall, daughter of David and Betsey Newhall of Berkley, Massachusetts. She was born April 3, 1844, in Berkley and died February 22, 1924, in Taunton. Mrs. Dary shared her husband's interest in the progress of civic affairs and was both an active church worker and a prominent club member.

DARY

Marcus Almon and Flora J. (Newhall) Dary were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Martin H., born December 16, 1867, died March 14, 1886.
- (2) Florence H., born January 18, 1874, died August 24, 1895.
- (3) Fred, born August 9, 1876, manager of the Dary Ring Traveler Company, married, January 26, 1906, Clara Davis of Somerset, Massachusetts, daughter of Captain Cornelius and Helen Frances (Boss) Davis.
- (4) Bertha G., born January 14, 1880.



EDWARDS

Two decades have passed since the death of the eminent jurist, Justice Samuel Edwards, but his contributions to the legal history of Columbia County and the State of New York will long endure. He was held in universal esteem by his constituency, and never failed to receive the full support of the County bar. Justice Edwards was descended from one of the oldest New England families. His immigrant ancestor, Alexander Edwards, came from Wales to America and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1640. Later, he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he married Sarah (Baldwin), widow of John Searls, April 28, 1642. Alexander Edwards removed to Northampton, Massachusetts in 1654 or 1655, and died there September 4, 1690. He owned the first mill built in Northampton and was one of the prominent and useful citizens of the pioneer group.

HENRY EDWARDS, descendant of Alexander Edwards, was born in Ballston, New York, April 24, 1758, and died December 8, 1846. He married, April 14, 1791, Sally Baker, born August 27, 1769, and died August 7, 1851.

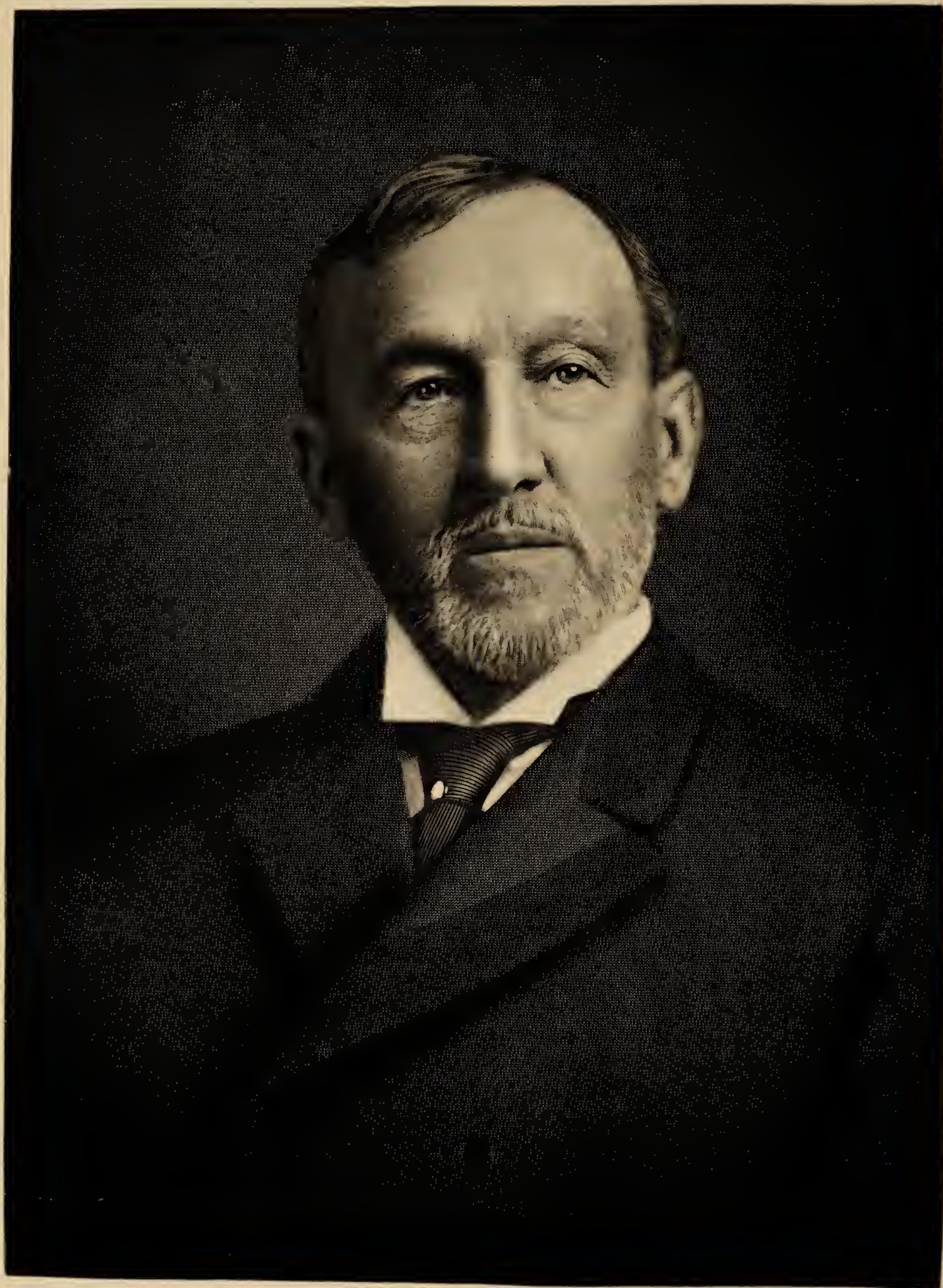
EDWARDS

DEACON SAMUEL EDWARDS, son of Henry and Sally (Baker) Edwards, was born in Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, July 20, 1800, and died in Schenectady, New York, June 1, 1895. He was a prominent and influential citizen of Ballston Center and Schenectady, and served as Justice of the Peace in Saratoga in 1848, and again in 1852. He was a member and Deacon of the Presbyterian Church. He married, November 28, 1824, Ruth L., daughter of John and Sarah (Wilson) Rogers, born in Charlton, New York, May 22, 1800, died September 12, 1873.

Deacon Samuel and Ruth L. (Rogers) Edwards were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Henry Sanford, born August 18, 1825, died in Schenectady, March 12, 1903. He married Elizabeth Butterfield.
- (2) John M., born July 22, 1827, died in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 24, 1901.
- (3) Sarah J., born July 15, 1829, died February 16, 1901; married Major Aaron Freeman, a veteran of the Civil War.
- (4) Byron, born August 19, 1831.





Steel Engraving by Finlay & Co. n.

Samuel Stewart.

EDWARDS

- (5) Lewis, born September 16, 1833, married Matilda White.
- (6) Ruth A., born May 14, 1836, died November 29, 1890; married Benjamin L. Conde.
- (7) Samuel, of whom further.
- (8) George F., born February 15, 1844, died June 19, 1890.
- (9) Marietta, born September 12, 1846, married William Visscher.

JUSTICE SAMUEL EDWARDS, son of Deacon Samuel and Ruth (Rogers) Edwards, was born April 24, 1839, in Glenville, Schenectady County, New York, and died February 16, 1912, in Hudson, New York. He was educated in boarding schools in Schoharie and Washington Counties, New York, and at the age of nineteen, entered Union College, from which institution he was graduated in 1862, and immediately began the study of law in the office of S. L. Magoun, then a leading lawyer of Hudson. He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and practiced alone until 1875, when he formed a partnership with Robert E. Andrews, under the firm name of Andrews & Ed-



EDWARDS

wards. This firm soon rose to an outstanding position in the legal profession and successfully continued until 1887. In January, of that year, Samuel Edwards was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Hill to fill the unexpired term of Justice Osborn of Catskill. The appointment was unanimously endorsed by the Columbia County Bar Association and in November of the same year, Justice Edwards was elected to serve the regular term of fourteen years.

In April, 1900, Governor Theodore Roosevelt appointed Justice Edwards Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Third Judicial Department, to succeed Justice D. Cady-Herrick. When his term expired December 31, 1901, Justice Edwards retired to private life leaving a record that was an outstanding example of his high-minded American Citizenship. His charity and tolerance inspired young men of his acquaintance and he was always ready and willing to give them sound advice and courage.

After his retirement from public service, Justice

EDWARDS

and Mrs. Edwards traveled extensively at home and abroad and spent several winters in Rome, Italy.

The following is quoted from the resolution adopted by the Albany County Bar Association at the time of Justice Edwards' death:

"As a judge he commanded the entire confidence of all. He gave a patient hearing to every cause, courteous treatment to the lawyers practicing before him and a tireless industry keeping up with the business of his court. His opinions were models of clear and logical reasoning and his conclusions were never reached until he had given the case a most thorough study and not until he was convinced that he was applying the law correctly to the facts involved. He has left us full of years and honors, and his well-spent life, his integrity of character and his faithful discharge of every duty may well serve as models for us all. His memory will ever be cherished by all who were brought under the influence of his charming personality."

From the Hudson Register:

"No man ever occupied a judicial position who



EDWARDS

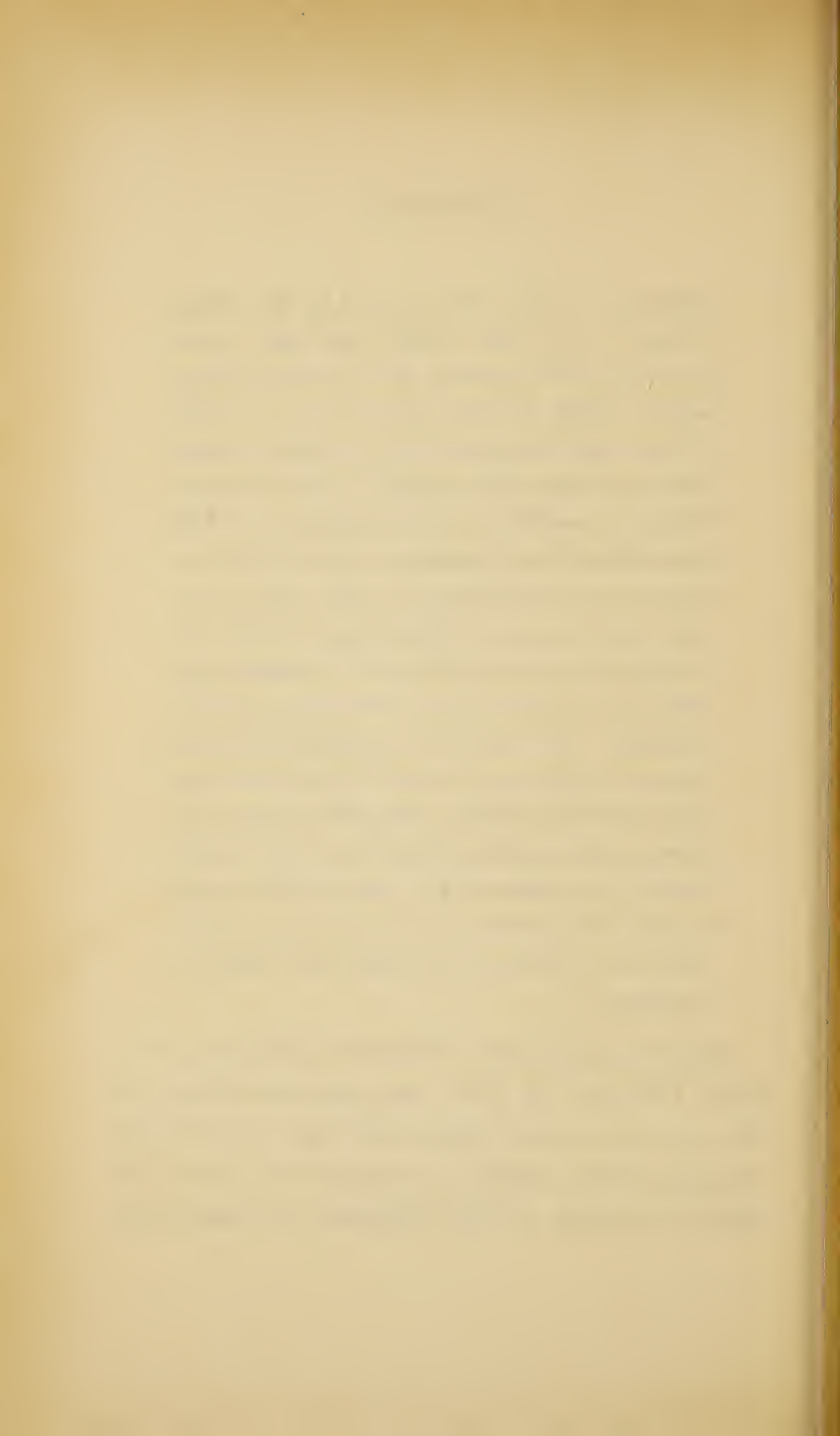
brought a higher rectitude to all his duties than did Judge Edwards. He was a jurist of impartial mind, deeply versed in the law, anxious ever to do justice to all who came before him in litigation, and he was recognized in this judicial district, and beyond it, as one fair in all his considerations and decisions, of sound judgment, whose rulings were able and showed an insight and penetrating knowledge into jurisprudence and the laws of the commonwealth. Before ascending to the Bench he was frequently selected as referee by his associates, his impartiality being generally recognized on all sides, as well as his legal equipment. His ability as a referee, which is in itself a sort of judgeship, doubtless aided in making him the unanimous choice of the Columbia County Bar when nominated for the Superior Court Bench. For although he was a Democrat without regard to party affiliation he received the unreserved support of the County Bar. His decisions as a judge when taken to a higher court were rarely reversed.

“Perhaps one of the most remarkable of his attributes was the fact that he never wasted any of his moments in idleness; and yet he had great

EDWARDS

pleasure. . . . His mind, trained by his college course, by his law studies and legal work, broadened and perfected by his wide reading, became highly cultured and of great acumen and was saved from pedantry by a keen sense of humor and his gentle nature. No one ever heard him say an unkind word of anyone, nor did he ever willingly listen to gossip or cynical criticism. He was a true gentleman in every sense of the word, and his many friends loved him for his kindly nature, admired him for his absolute uprightness, and enjoyed his humorous yet kindly anecdotes. He was always sympathetic toward those in trouble, and his acts of kindness were never marked by display. His noble nature is best shown in the number of his friends, not merely the rich and educated, but the humble and unlettered. He loved men, not money; and his mourners will not be confined to any profession or station."

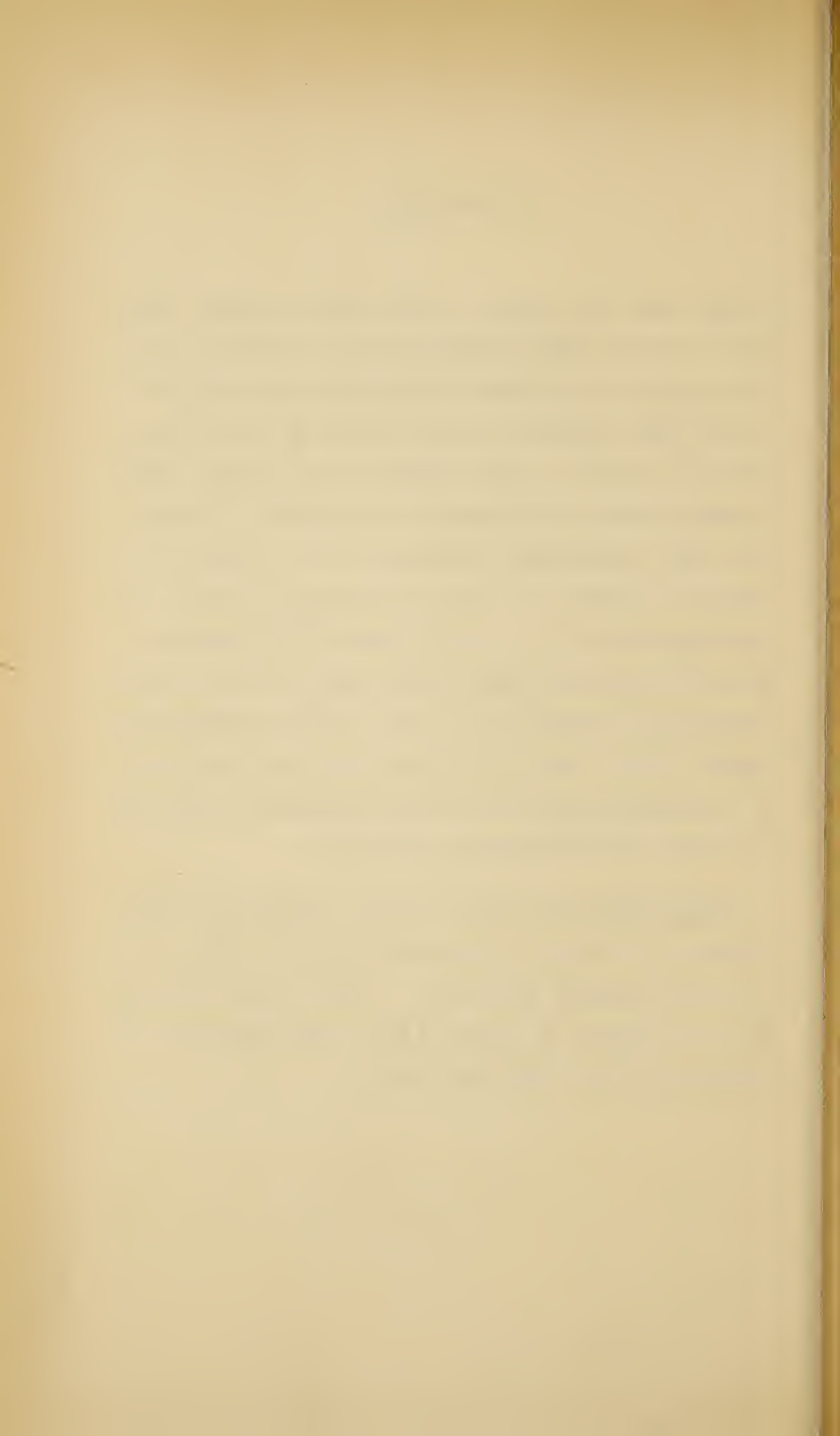
Justice Edwards died at his home in Hudson, New York, February 16, 1912. An accurate estimate of the man can now be made in the light of historical reflection. Even before he ascended the bench he served as referee at the solicitation of contending



EDWARDS

parties, and his reports on the cases in hand were nearly always highly satisfactory to counsel for the litigants, and were almost invariably sustained by the courts with scarcely an amendment of his findings. When he came to the bench of the New York Supreme Court, and later to its Appellate Division, the same remarkable judgment, more highly developed, perhaps, as was to be expected with the ripening effect of the years, featured his career as a jurist. His opinions were clearly stated, seasoned with wisdom and phrased in the style of the accomplished legalist, whose heart and hand and head were ever at the service of the State in his unalloyed fidelity to the trust reposed in him by his people.

Justice Edwards married (first), October 2, 1867, Harriet A. Mellen, and she died July 18, 1891. He married (second), February 1, 1898, Emma Willard Peck, daughter of Judge Darius and Harriet M. (Hudson) Peck. (*See Peck Line.*)



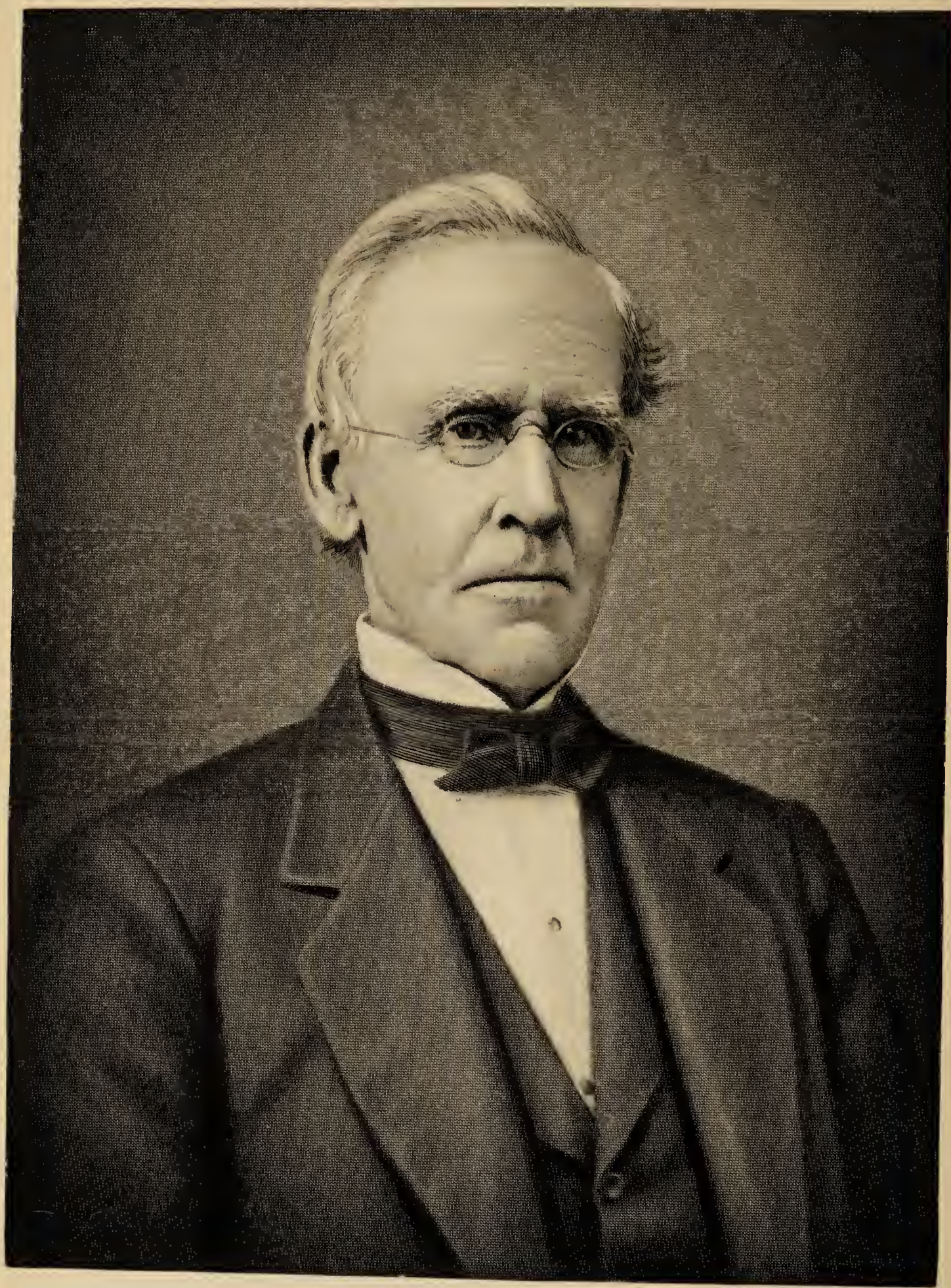
PECK

WILLIAM PECK, the immigrant ancestor, was born in London, England, and came to Boston, Massachusetts, June 26, 1637, in the company of Governor Eaton and John Davenport. They settled in New Haven, where he became one of the foremost settlers. He married in London, about 1622, Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown.

JEREMIAH PECK, eldest child of William and Elizabeth Peck, was born in England in 1623, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, June 7, 1699. He married, November 12, 1656, Johannah Kitchell, daughter of Robert Kitchell of Guilford, Connecticut.

SAMUEL PECK, eldest son of Jeremiah and Johannah (Kitchell) Peck, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, January 18, 1659, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, April 28, 1746. He married November 27, 1686, Ruth, daughter of Peter Ferris of Stamford, Connecticut.

SAMUEL PECK, son of Samuel and Ruth (Ferris) Peck, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, March,



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Darius Peck

PECK

1688, where he died December, 1733. He married in 1715, Elizabeth, surname unknown.

JOHN PECK, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Peck, was born in Greenwich, in 1718, where he died September, 1771. He married in 1741, Sarah, daughter of John Adams.

JOHN PECK, son of John and Sarah (Adams) Peck, was born in Greenwich, November 12, 1742, and died in Sherburne, Chenango County, New York, September 19, 1819. He married in October, 1764, Sarah Northrup, daughter of Nathan Northrup of North Salem, New York.

JOHN PECK, son of John and Sarah (Northrup) Peck, was born in Stanford, New York, September, 1780, and died December 15, 1849. He was a minister in the Baptist Church, and married Sarah, daughter of Israel Ferris, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

DARIUS PECK, the eldest son of Reverend John and Sarah (Ferris) Peck, was born in Norwich, Chenango County, New York, June 5, 1802, and died in Hud-

PECK

son, New York, October 27, 1879. He was educated in the country schools and in 1822, entered Hamilton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1825. He then studied law in the office of Ambrose L. Jordon and William Slosson of New York City and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He began to practice in Hudson, New York, the same year and continued successfully until the time of his death.

His ambitious qualities displayed during his early manhood were rewarded soon after he located in Hudson. The citizens of that town soon recognized his ability and civic spirit and in February, 1833, he was elected Recorder of the town. He also served as a member of the Common Council, and in April, 1843, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. This appointment was soon followed by still greater honor, and he was chosen County Judge in November, 1855, and again in 1863 and 1864.

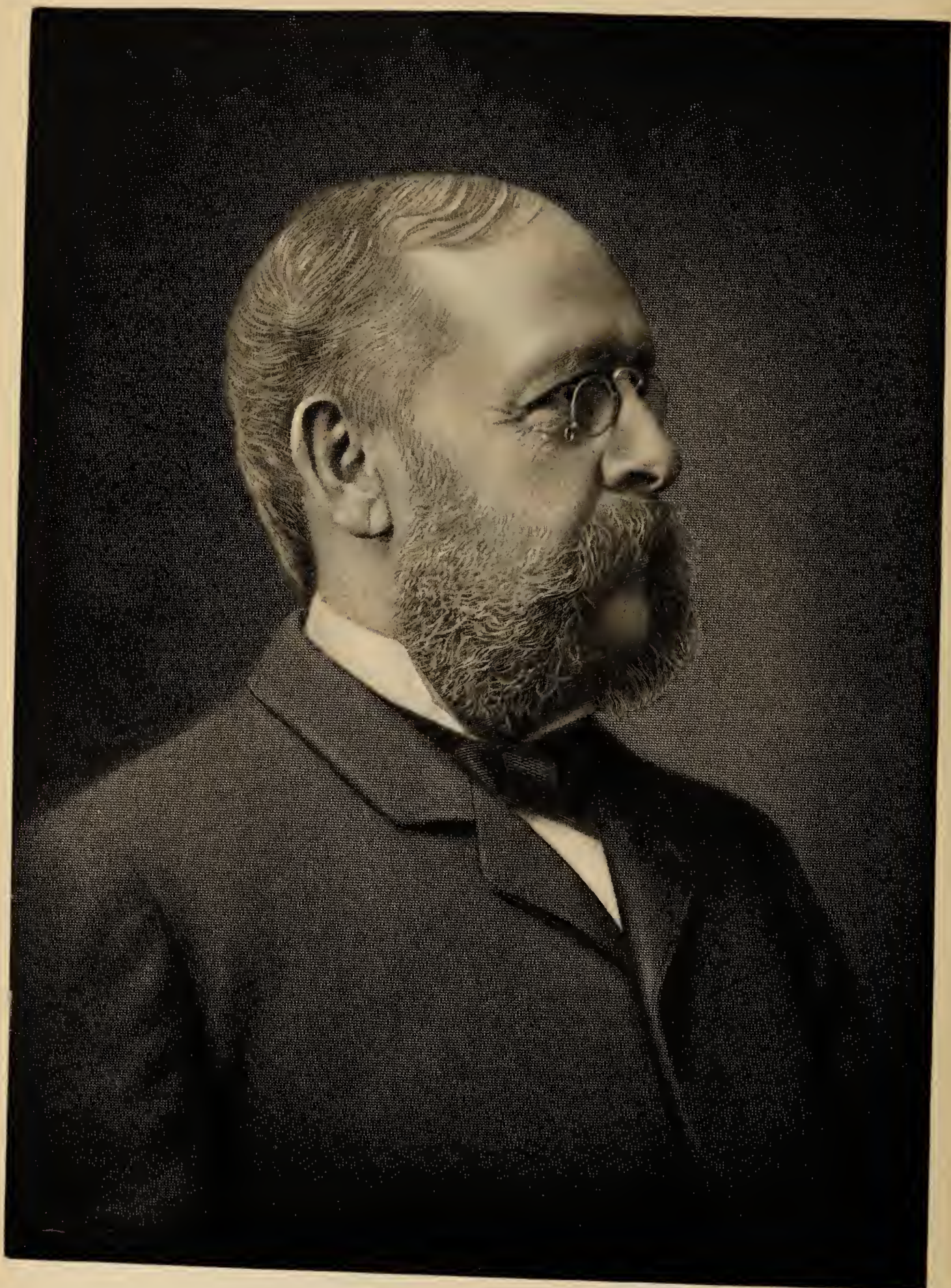
Judge Peck was always active in public matters relating to the welfare of Hudson and Columbia County. Through his own unaided effort he rose to a responsible position of trust and it was the indomit-

PECK

able determination which backed each of his ventures that brought him success.

Judge Peck married, September 12, 1836, Harriet M. Hudson of Troy, New York. Their children, all born in Hudson, were: John Hudson, Horace Robinson, Sarah Lucretia, Willard, Nora, Theodosia, and Emma Willard, who married Justice Samuel Edwards. (*See Edwards Line.*)





Steel Engraving by Finlay & Co. n.

Wm. Beck

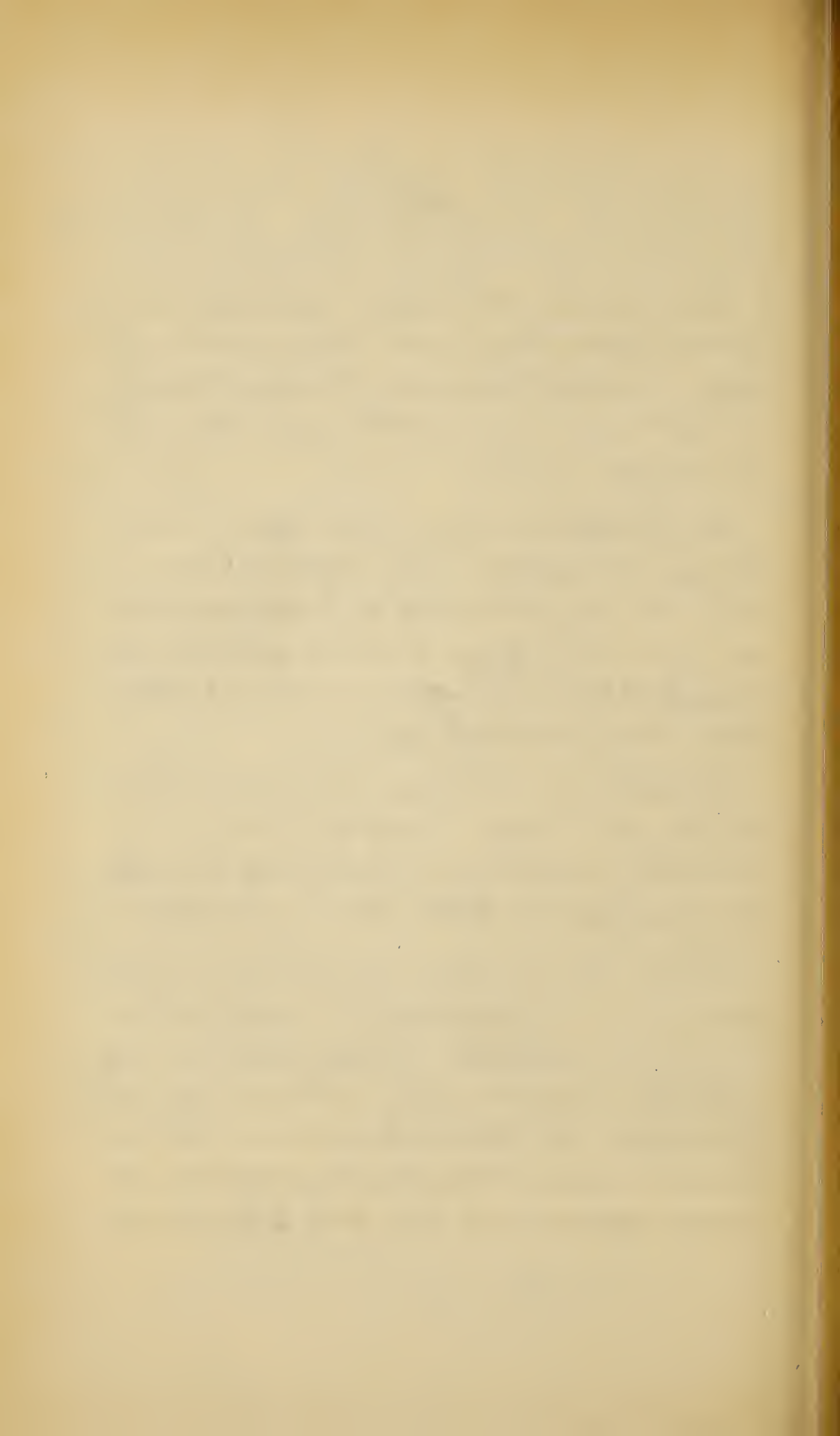
PECK

JOHN HUDSON PECK, prominent attorney and leading citizen of Troy, New York; eldest son of Judge Darius and Harriet M. (Hudson) Peck, was born in Hudson, New York, February 7, 1838, and died in Troy, May 4, 1919.

He prepared for college at the Hudson Classical Institute and graduated from Hamilton College in 1859 with the degree of A. B. Three years later, the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him and again in 1889 he was further honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of LL. D.

Throughout his entire career, Mr. Peck never lost his interest in the college and was always in close touch with all its affairs. He was especially interested in his fraternities, the Phi Beta Kappa and the Chi Psi.

In 1860, Mr. Peck removed to Troy and began to study law under the direction of Honorable Cornelius L. Tracy and Honorable Jeremiah Romeyn. He was admitted to the bar in 1861 and then entered into partnership with Honorable Jeremiah Romeyn, formerly a judge of Rensselaer County. This connection continued until 1867, when Judge Romeyn

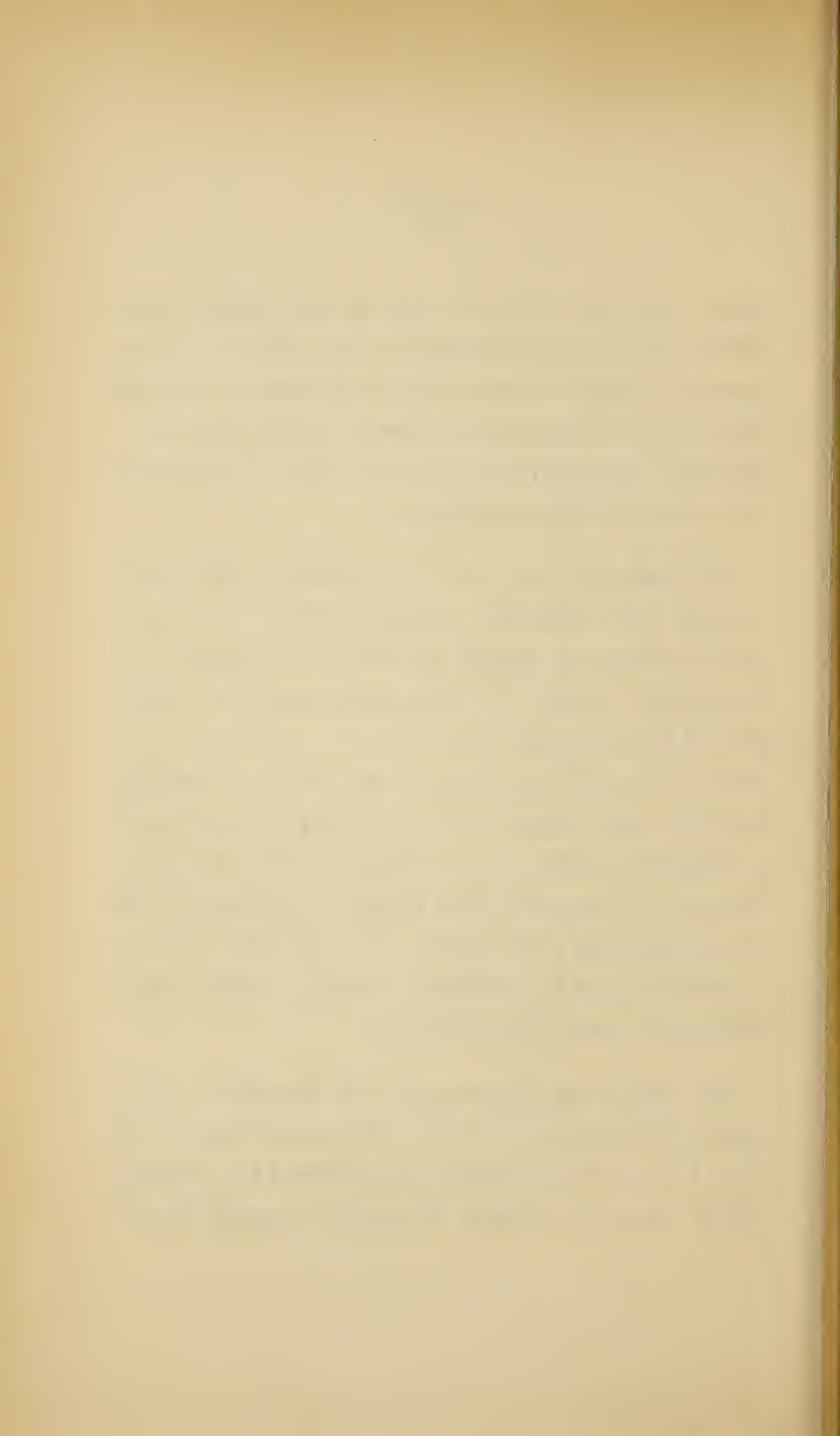


PECK

retired and Mr. Peck formed a partnership with Honorable Cornelius Lansing Tracy under the firm name of Tracy & Peck, which continued until the death of Mr. Tracy. From then, until his death, Mr. Peck was associated with Joseph C. Behan, under the firm name of Peck and Behan.

Mr. Peck was a lawyer of outstanding ability with a large and successful practice. Much trust and responsibility was placed in him by institutions and corporations, public as well as private, and he always proved himself most worthy in the discharge of his duties. He served as attorney for the Troy Savings Bank for more than 30 years. In 1894 he was elected a delegate from Rensselaer County to the State Constitutional Convention and though often urged to be a candidate for public office, he invariably declined in order to give his undivided attention to the many important trusts reposed in him.

Mr. Peck was president of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute from 1888-1901; president of the New Court House Commission, 1894-1897, during which time the present Rensselaer County Court



PECK

House was erected; one of a committee of four selected by Mrs. William Howard Hart to erect the Hart Memorial Library and President of the Young Men's Christian Association as well as one of its first directors.

His keen interest in the civic welfare of his county and state was shown in his work as an organizer and incorporator of "The Scenic and Historical Preservation Society", of New York State. Mr. Peck was a gifted orator; his address at the memorial service given by the city of Troy for General Grant was a noteworthy event. He was a grand-nephew of the noted educator Emma Willard and a director of the school founded by her. By virtue of his ancestry, he was a member of the "Sons of the American Revolution" and of the "Society of Colonial Wars". He was a member of the Troy Club. From 1860 until his death in 1919, he was a consistent member of St. John's Episcopal Church and an ardent worker in all of the good works sponsored by that church.

Mr. Peck's scholarly nature led him into several fields of research. He contributed much to the genealogical history of his family and often wrote for

The first of these is the fact that the
population of the country has increased
very rapidly since the year 1850. This
increase has been the result of a number of
causes, the most important of which are
the following:

1. The discovery of gold in California in 1848, which led to a large influx of people from all over the world.
2. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859, which led to a large influx of people from all over the world.
3. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859, which led to a large influx of people from all over the world.
4. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860, which led to a large influx of people from all over the world.
5. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862, which led to a large influx of people from all over the world.
6. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869, which led to a large influx of people from all over the world.
7. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871, which led to a large influx of people from all over the world.
8. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873, which led to a large influx of people from all over the world.
9. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1874, which led to a large influx of people from all over the world.
10. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1875, which led to a large influx of people from all over the world.

PECK

the newspapers on important topics. His manner of composition was clear, forcible and logical and his writings were characterized by dignity and stamped by culture. He was a brilliant speaker and his addresses were always ably and carefully prepared.

In politics Mr. Peck was a democrat and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas for president. He did, however, not agree with William Jennings Bryan and during his time joined the gold democrats. He was a staunch supporter of President Woodrow Wilson.

The following is quoted from an editorial in the Troy Times, May 5, 1919:

“There are few citizens in the history of Troy, who have contributed more materially to the civic life of the city than John Hudson Peck. He was actively identified with all movements that tend to enhance the general welfare. A brief survey of his career brings to the reader's mind the many and varied phases in which he touched upon the public life of Troy. Through his genial personality and good-fellowship he made many

PECK

lasting friends. His scholarly instincts won for him the respect of his colleagues, and the fine qualities of citizenship which he possessed (an inheritance from a long line of pioneer ancestors) carried him through many hard fought political and civic battles. Hamilton College had occasion, more than once, to feel a deep sense of pride in her distinguished alumnus, and throughout his long and active life he remained close to the interests of his Alma Mater.

“At the time of Mr. Peck’s death he was the oldest member of the Bar Association in his county. His record is unsullied and no word of criticism was ever heard. His high sense of duty, combined with his opportunity for public service, made him an invaluable citizen. Today, the Rensselaer County Court House and the Troy Public Library stand as silent testimonials to one phase of this citizenship.

“One of the constitution makers of his State, a figure familiar to bench and bar, for years the president of Troy’s great School of Science, a trustee of the Emma Willard School, a churchman to whom bishop and rector look for fellowship and assistance, the name of John Hudson

the first of the year, the weather was very
warm, and the crops were in good
condition. The weather was very warm,
and the crops were in good condition.
The weather was very warm, and the crops
were in good condition. The weather was
very warm, and the crops were in good
condition. The weather was very warm,
and the crops were in good condition.

The second of the year, the weather was
very warm, and the crops were in good
condition. The weather was very warm,
and the crops were in good condition.
The weather was very warm, and the crops
were in good condition. The weather was
very warm, and the crops were in good
condition. The weather was very warm,
and the crops were in good condition.

The third of the year, the weather was
very warm, and the crops were in good
condition. The weather was very warm,
and the crops were in good condition.
The weather was very warm, and the crops
were in good condition. The weather was
very warm, and the crops were in good
condition. The weather was very warm,
and the crops were in good condition.

PECK

Peck might well have been written among those — without fear and without reproach.

“Scholar, lawyer, educator, churchman, orator, civil helper, friend — Troy may well pay the tribute of grateful respect to John Hudson Peck”.

Tribute from Dr. Henry R. Freeman, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church:

“John Hudson Peck has been a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church for almost 60 years and has been intimately related to the work of the parish all these years.

“To all his duties and devotions here, he brought a deeply reverent nature, an amply equipped mind and a consecrated zeal. His counsel was constantly sought by his rector and the vestry in the administration of the affairs of the parish. He lived his life in our midst in utmost simplicity and sincerity and with a serene confidence in his God. Honored by men, beloved by his friends, revered by us all, his death makes a deep void in our church as it removed from us a most trusted friend and advisor and the gentlest and noblest of souls.”



PECK

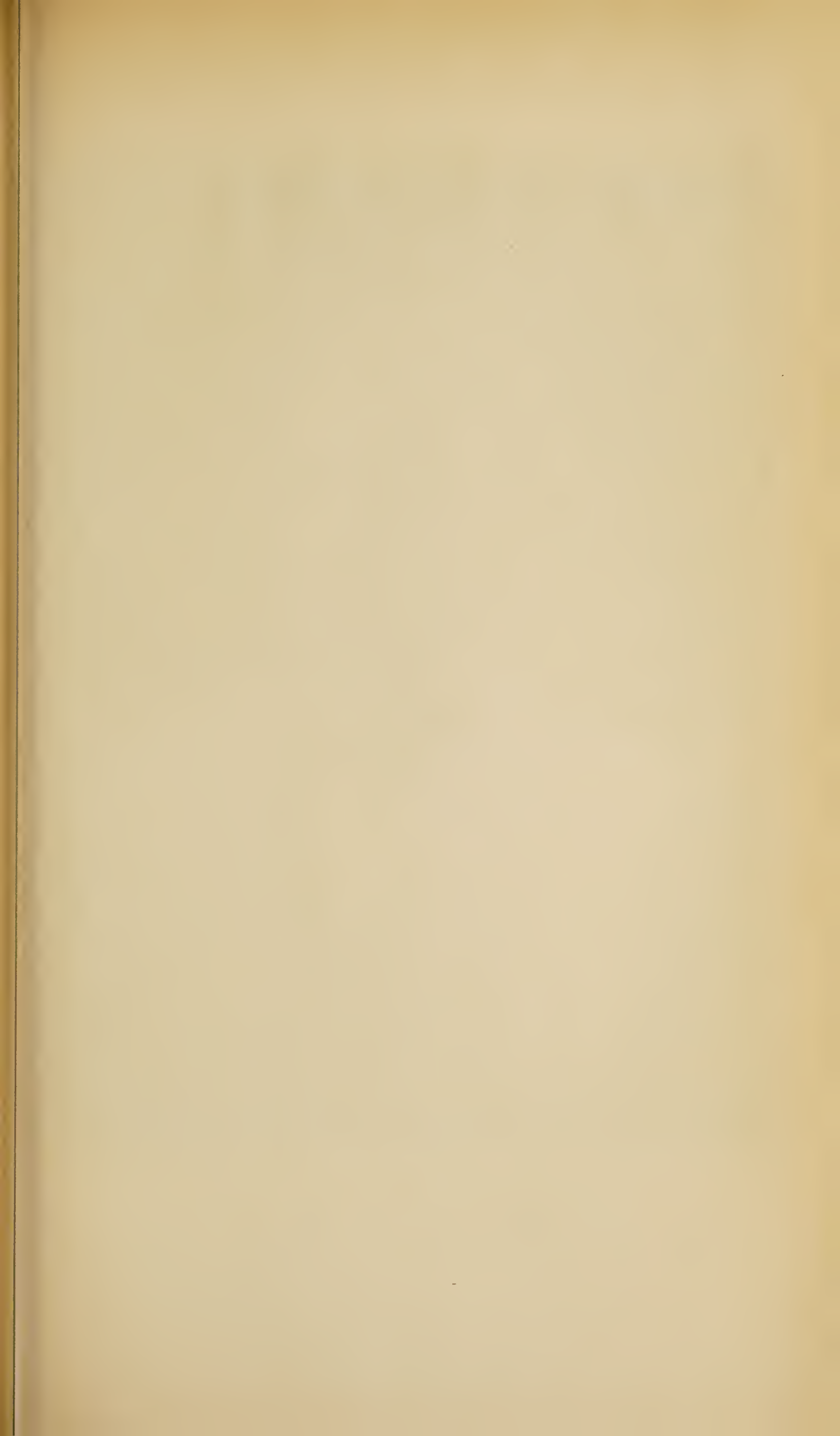
Tribute from Dr. Palmer C. Ricketts, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute:

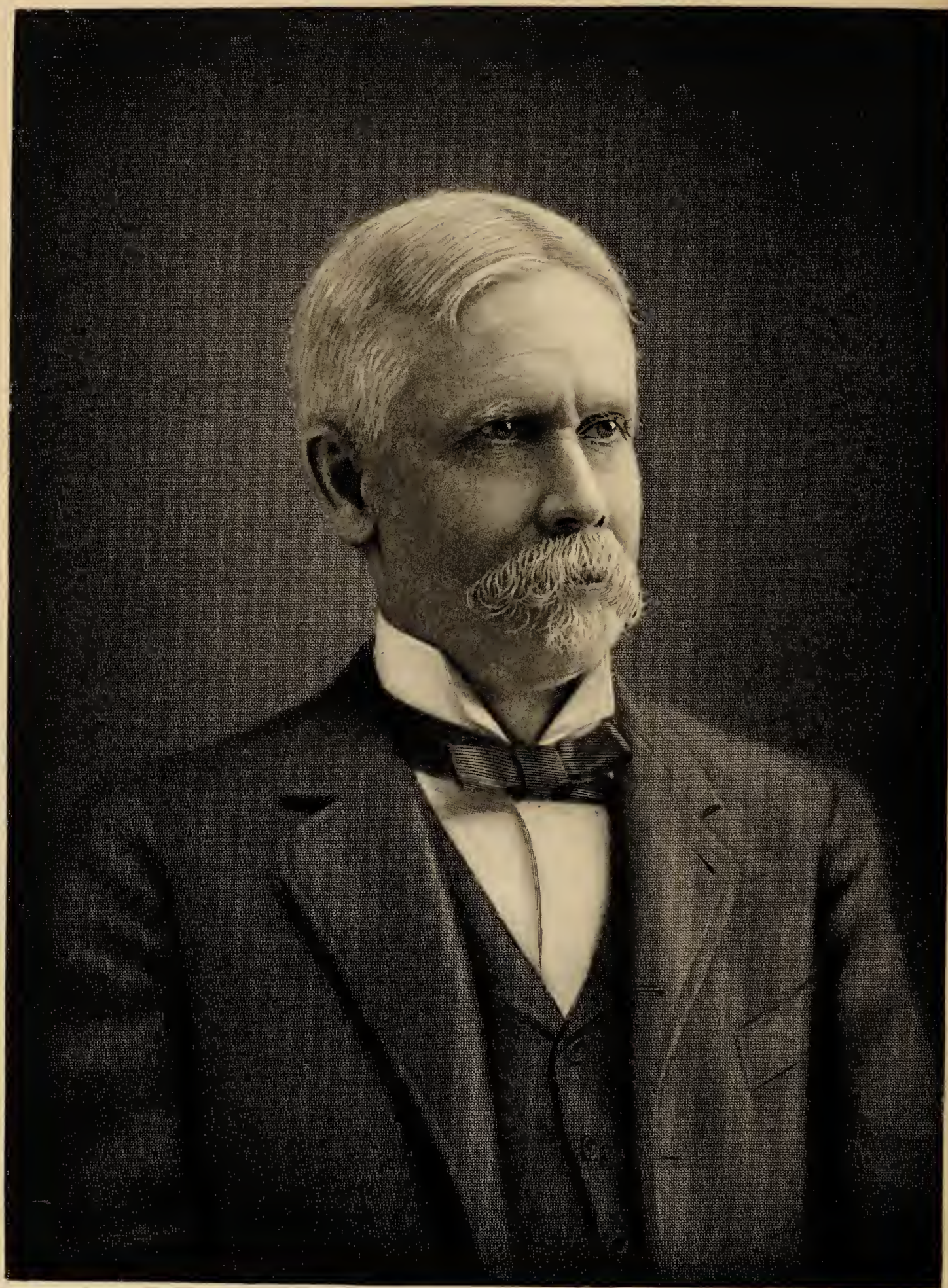
"Mr. Peck was a man of fine character, an able lawyer, much interested in higher educational institutions. He sacrificed much of his time for the benefit of two of our local schools, The Emma Willard and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He was president of the latter school from 1888-1901. In spite of his extensive law practice he devoted much time to the interests of this institute and resigned only when press of business prevented him from giving the time necessary for the duties of his office."

Mr. Peck married, March 7, 1883, Mercy (Plum) Mann of Milton, New York. She was born December 23, 1843, and died in 1914, a daughter of Nathaniel and Sally Frances (Slocum) Mann and a descendant of Richard Mann, one of the original settlers of Scituate, Massachusetts.









Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Horace R. Peck

PECK

HORACE ROBINSON PECK, son of Darius and Harriet M. (Hudson) Peck, was born in Hudson, New York, December 9, 1839, where he died April 29, 1907. He received his preliminary education in the Hudson public schools and at the Hudson Classical Institute under the instruction of the Reverend Elbridge Bradbury and then entered Hamilton College where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1859.

Mr. Peck then returned to Hudson and, having decided to enter the profession in which his father had distinguished himself, began to study law under the latter's instructions and was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1863. For the next forty-four years he practiced law in the office opened by his father in 1829.

Mr. Peck was a man of fine appearance and scholarly attainments and while at college was considered a brilliant student.

In his earlier life he was more active in the practice

PECK

of the law of the courts than in his later years, in which he preferred the quieter walks, attending chiefly to office business and advising as a counsellor. He was deemed one of the most reliable and accurate office lawyers and his clients placed the utmost confidence in him in such important matters as the deed-ing of properties and the drawing of wills.

Mr. Peck served as City Clerk from 1863 to 1866.

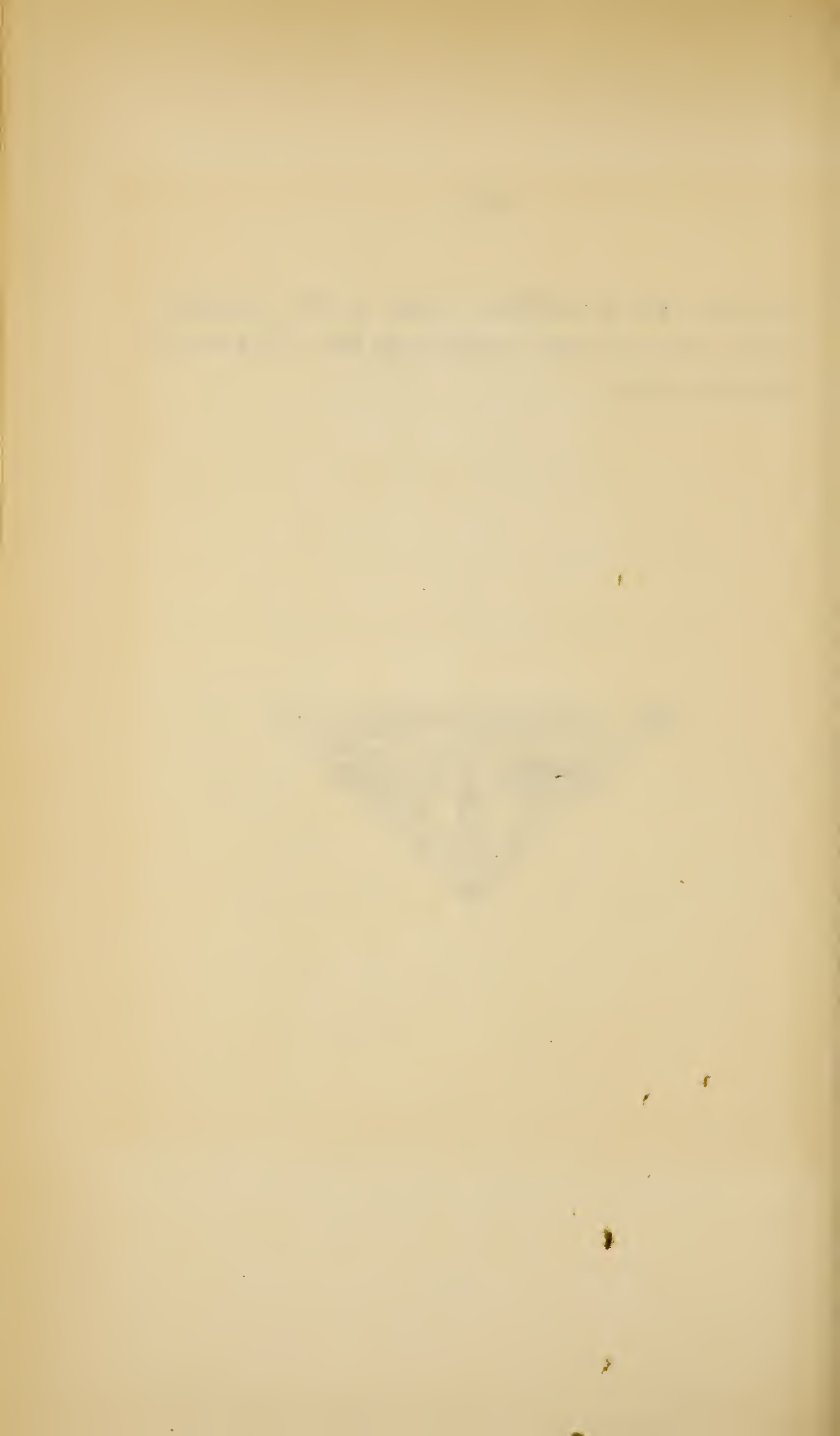
The following is quoted from the Necrology section of the Hamilton Literary Magazine of May, 1907: "He was not only a student of the law, but also a great reader of general literature. It was fascinating to pass a few hours with him when he cared to converse on subjects in which he was interested."

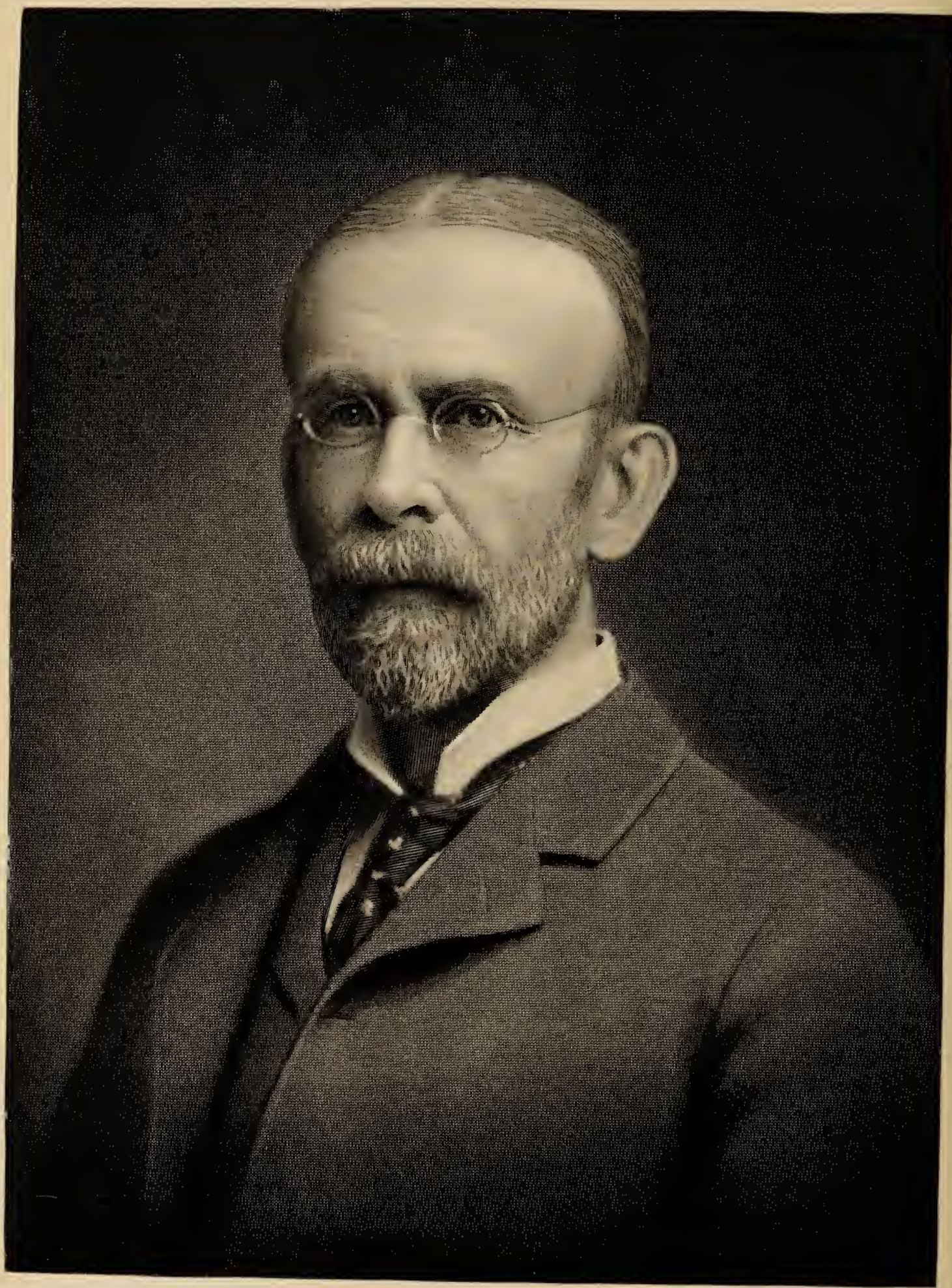
Horace Robinson Peck married, November 14, 1867, Anna Van Deusen, a daughter of Peter Van Deusen, and they were the parents of a son, Bayard Livingston Peck, born August 16, 1869, and died October 27, 1931. Bayard Livingston Peck was graduated from Hamilton College in 1891 and, like

PECK

his father and grandfather, took up the profession of law, which he was practicing in New York at the time of his death.







Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Willard Peck

PECK

WILLARD PECK, son of Darius and Harriet M. (Hudson) Peck, was born May 2, 1844, in Hudson, New York, where he died, October 15, 1924.

He prepared for college at the Hudson Classical Institute and was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of 1864, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then studied law under his father's instruction and was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1867, after which he engaged in practice in Hudson.

In 1888, he formed a partnership with the late Judge John Cadman under the firm name Cadman & Peck, which became one of the strongest legal firms in the state. In 1906, William Brownell was admitted to membership and the name was changed to Cadman, Peck & Brownell. This partnership was later dissolved and the firm of Cadman & Peck continued until the death of Judge Cadman. From that time until his retirement, Mr. Peck practiced alone.

Mr. Peck was known as a judicious, conservative and conscientious lawyer. He built up a large practice, and the handling of a number of private

PECK

trusts and estates involving large interests were intrusted to him.

Mr. Peck always took an active interest in public affairs. In politics he was a Democrat and was influential in the councils of his party. He was an ardent admirer of Grover Cleveland and gave valuable aid in the Cleveland campaign. In the campaign of 1896 he refused to accept the "free silver plank" and aligned himself with the "gold democrats".

Mr. Peck was postmaster of Hudson from 1895-99 and also served as a member of the Board of Education. He was City Clerk in 1866 and City Judge in 1884-1885-1886.

He was a member of the Hudson Club and of the University Club. While at college he became a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and in 1890 was made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. In 1867, Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

The following is quoted from the Hudson Evening Register of October 16, 1924:

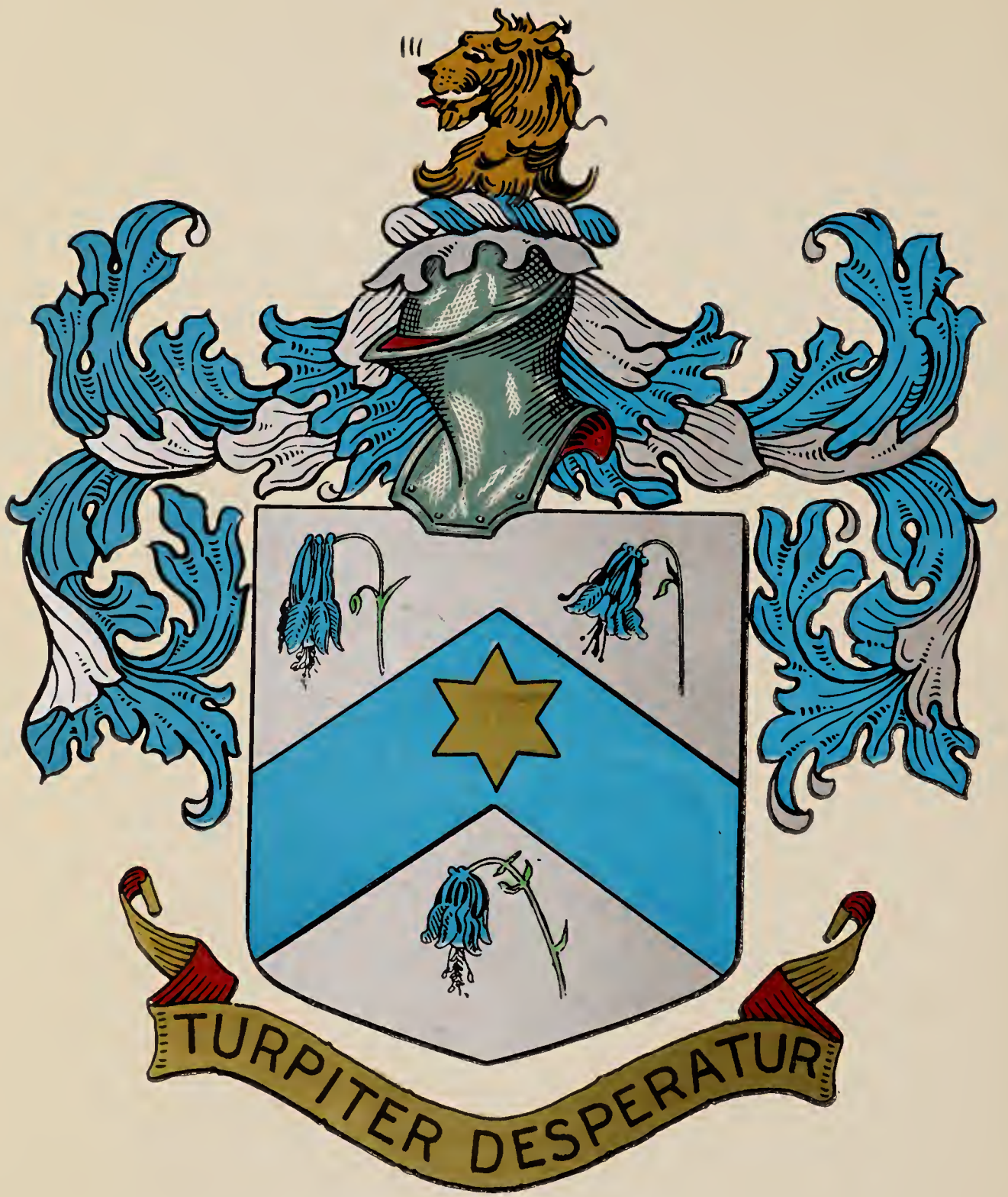
PECK

"He came of a family of lawyers. His father was a jurist; a brother Horace Robinson was admitted to the Columbia Bar four years before Willard; their older brother John Hudson was for many years a leader of the Troy legal profession and a son, Philip, is a legal practitioner in New York City, another son Darius E., also being a lawyer in Schenectady. Mr. Peck was a public spirited citizen, ever concerned in the city where his life has been spent, a man of the finest qualities of rectitude and high principles and who in public, as well as private life, was a gentleman of the truest type."

Mr. Peck married, June 16, 1869, Mary Langford Curran of Utica, New York.

Willard and Mary Langford (Curran) Peck were the parents of the following children: Philip, of New York, Darius E., of Schenectady and Mary (Mrs. Loyd B. Holsappel) of Omaha, Nebraska.





Hall

Arms: Argent, on a chevron between three columbines azure, stalked and leaved vert, a mullet of six points or.

Crest: A lion's head erased proper.

Motto: Turpiter Desperatur. (It is shameful to be despairing.)

(Burke: "General Armory".)

HALL

THE surname, Hall, is of local derivation and belongs to the class known as "place names". It is of Anglo-Saxon origin and in its original form was De Halle, assumed in the surname period by those who dwelled in or near the hall. Entries are found in earliest rolls and registers and nearly always with the local preposition, de, de la, at, atte and ye. Families of the name were well established throughout England and prominent among the peerage and landed gentry for several centuries.

An interesting tradition is attached to the granting of the Hall coat-of-arms. Dr. John Hall of Coventry, an eminent physician of the fifteenth century, was called to Court to attend a child of the Royal Family, the regular court physicians having despaired of its life. He ordered that the root of the columbine be given to the child, who speedily recovered under the treatment. The grateful King knighted Hall of Coventry and ordered him to bear on his shield three columbines grouped about a chevron. The Motto, "Turpiter Desperatur" signifies literally, "It is shameful to be despairing."

HALL

JOHN HALL, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born in 1584, in County Kent, England, and died May 26, 1673 in Middletown, Connecticut. He came to America in 1633 and settled first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, later moving to Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a member of the church of John Elliot. He was a freeman in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635 in which year, he, with other Boston men, made an exploring trip along the Connecticut River in quest of a suitable site for a new settlement. They finally settled at Hartford, Connecticut, although John Hall did not bring his family there until 1639. He was awarded a home-lot, No. 77, on Lord's Hill and later bought additional land. In 1640, he held the office of surveyor of highways.

In 1650, he sold his holdings and removed to Middletown, where, in 1659, he was appointed in charge of the customs, and also held various other positions of trust and honor. The Christian name of his wife was Esther.

SAMUEL HALL, son of John and Esther Hall, was born about 1626 in England, and died in 1690 in



HALL

Middletown, where he was admitted a freeman in 1654 and the following year was allotted a plot of land located on the east side of Main street and extending to the river. He married, in 1662, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cooke of Guilford, Connecticut.

SAMUEL HALL, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cooke) Hall, was born February 3, 1663-64 in Middletown, and died in East Middletown, Connecticut, March 6, 1740. His father deeded him a farm located in what is now Cromwell, Connecticut, and at that time known as Upper Houses, Middletown. He became a deacon of the church there February 10, 1716. He removed to the east side of the river, now Portland, Connecticut, where he owned a large farm and was elected deacon of the church there. Samuel Hall married, January 8, 1691, Sarah daughter of Barnabas and Sarah (White) Hinsdale, of Hartford.

JOHN HALL, son of Samuel and Sarah (Hinsdale) Hall, was born August 19, 1699, and died January 3, 1767. He was a prosperous farmer in Portland. He married July 19, 1722, Mary Ranney.

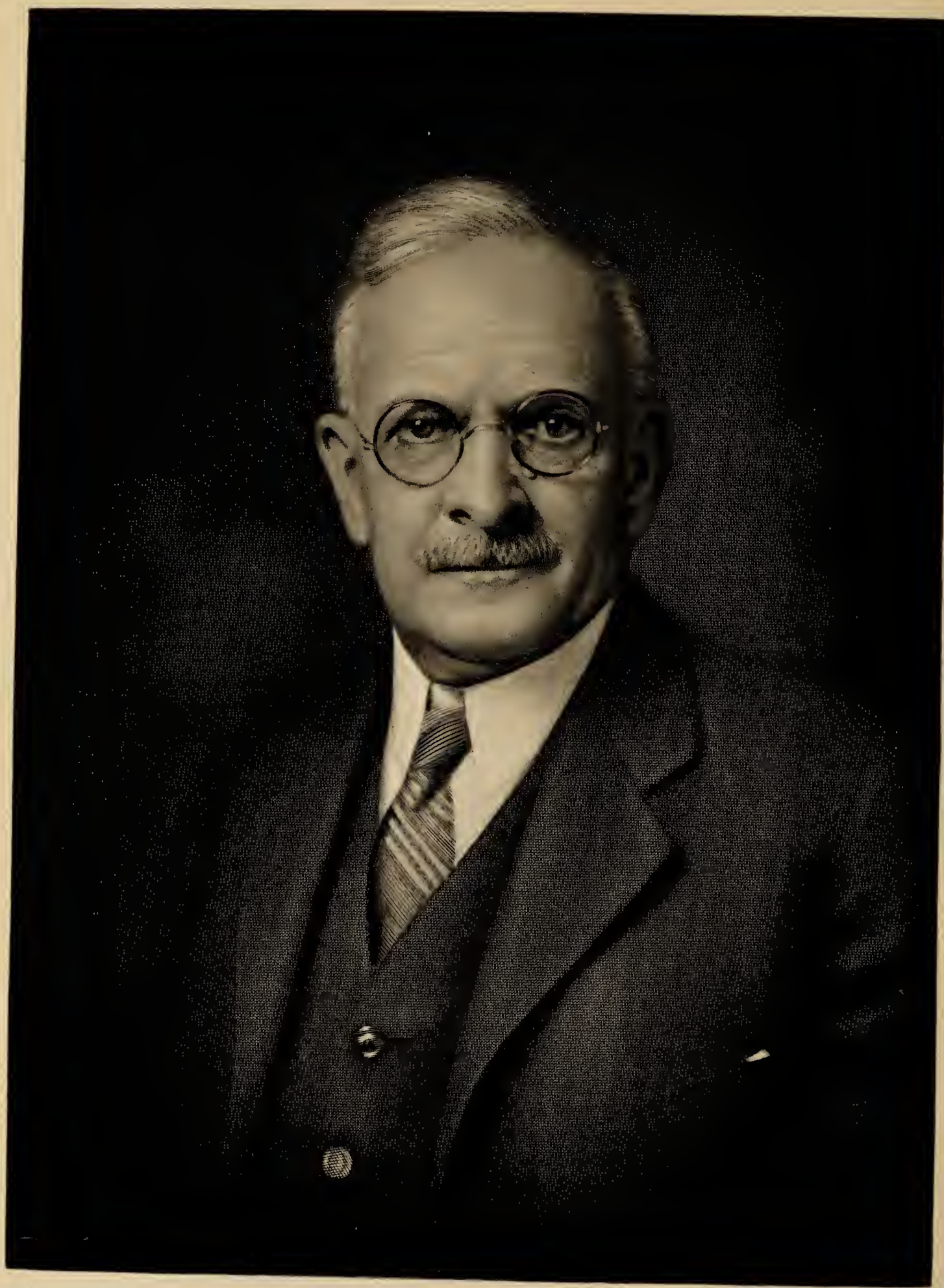
HALL

JOHN HALL, son of John and Mary (Ranney) Hall, was born June 1, 1723, in Portland where he died in 1754. He married, March 7, 1745, Abigail Shepard.

JOEL HALL, son of John and Abigail (Shepard) Hall was born April 5, 1753, in East Middletown where he died May 25, 1818. He married, May 29, 1774, Hannah, daughter of George and Hannah Ranney of Chatham, Connecticut.

JESSE HALL, son of Joel and Hannah (Ranney) Hall, was born in Chatham, June 28, 1787, and died in Portland July 21, 1836. He married, June 4, 1808, Harriet, daughter of Captain Daniel and Julia (Cornwall) Cheney. She was born July 31, 1787, and died May 24, 1827.

JOEL HALL, son of Jesse and Harriet (Cheney) Hall, was born in Cromwell, Connecticut, March 15, 1814, and died, January 19, 1850, in Portland. He married, December 24, 1836, Eliza Ann Stocking, daughter of David Stocking. She was born April 15, 1811, and died March 10, 1849.



Steel Engraving by Finlay & Co. n

Stephen S. Hall

HALL

JESSE HALL, son of Joel and Eliza Ann (Stocking) Hall, was born May 1, 1840, in Portland, where he died April 11, 1890. He married, November 13, 1861, Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Deborah Almira (Whitmore) Stewart. She was born October 5, 1835, and died March 6, 1908. Henry Stewart was born October 31, 1809, and died October 22, 1842. Deborah Almira (Whitmore) Stewart was born October 28, 1810, and died May 7, 1859.

Jesse and Clara Elizabeth (Stewart) Hall were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Stephen Stocking, of further mention.
- (2) Joel Stewart, born April 29, 1866, in Portland. Married, January 23, 1895, Grace Emma Bulkley, and they have one son, Stewart Bulkley, born August 27, 1903, in Portland. He married, June 12, 1929, Helen Gordon of Lynn, Massachusetts.

STEPHEN STOCKING HALL, son of Jesse and Clara E. (Stewart) Hall, was born January 18, 1864, in Portland, and died September 8, 1931, at his summer

HALL

home at Lake Pocotopaug, East Hampton, Connecticut. His education was obtained at the Seabury Institute in Old Saybrook and was completed at the Middletown High School. In 1881, Mr. Hall entered the employ of the Pickering Governor Company as a clerk, and so well did he perform his work, that, when the business was incorporated in May, 1888, he was made a director and elected secretary of the company, in which capacities he continued until the death of Mr. R. H. Pascall in 1928, when he became president. He resigned the presidency in 1931 and was elected chairman of the board of directors, which office he held at the time of his death.

Possessed of natural mechanical ability and inventive talent, Mr. Hall perfected several important improvements in the governor and introduced new methods of manufacturing, resulting in greater efficiency and increased production. In recognition of his engineering qualifications, he was enrolled as a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, December 4, 1912.

As an outstanding representative of an old family,

HALL

and as a capable and successful business man, Mr. Hall was highly esteemed in business and financial circles. He was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Portland Trust, chairman of the Portland Branch of the American Red Cross and secretary and treasurer of School District No. 2. In his fraternal associations, he was prominently identified with the Masonic order being a member of Warren Lodge, No. 51, F. and A. M.; Washington Commandery, No. 6, R. A. M.; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, K. T., and Sphinx Temple, Nobles Mystic Shrine. Mr. Hall was also a member of the Middletown Rotary Club and of the Portland Club.

In politics, he was a Republican and took a keen interest in all civic matters.

He was a leading member and vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hall married, September 5, 1888, Marie Ella, daughter of Richard Henry and Marie Antoinette (Lasher) Pascall, who was born October 13, 1865.

Stephen Stocking and Marie Ella (Pascall) Hall

HALL

were the parents of a daughter, Nettie Pascall, who was born June 20, 1889, and died November 30, 1890.

In closing the sketch of Mr. Hall's career, nothing more fitting can be found than the editorial in the Middletown Press, written at the time of his death by one who was intimately acquainted with his character and worth.

"There are men in nearly every community especially in a New England division who are essential builders. They invent, devise and construct. They are powerful agencies in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. And the world has been told that such men do more essential service for their country, 'than the whole race of politicians put together'! The passing of Stephen S. Hall of Portland, and a study of his life story offers an example of that service which places a man among the builders.

"Mr. Hall had inventive genius. He also possessed executive ability and business judgment. Long associated with the Pickering Governor Company and chairman of the board of

HALL

directors of the Portland Trust Company, his efforts steadied both organizations. His connection with the first named company covered half a century beginning at the age of seventeen.

“Mr. Hall had little desire for public office. But, he did lend his sound judgment to school affairs for a period of twelve years, no small opportunity of help for useful public service in an important department. In the death of Mr. Hall, Portland loses a useful citizen. The regret will be widespread. What is more, Portland is so closely associated with Middletown and its other neighbors that they all will recognize that this response to the last call means loss. The consciousness that may temper the grief is found in the knowledge that there was a life well spent and useful to others. Such a memory is worth more than a marble shaft.”



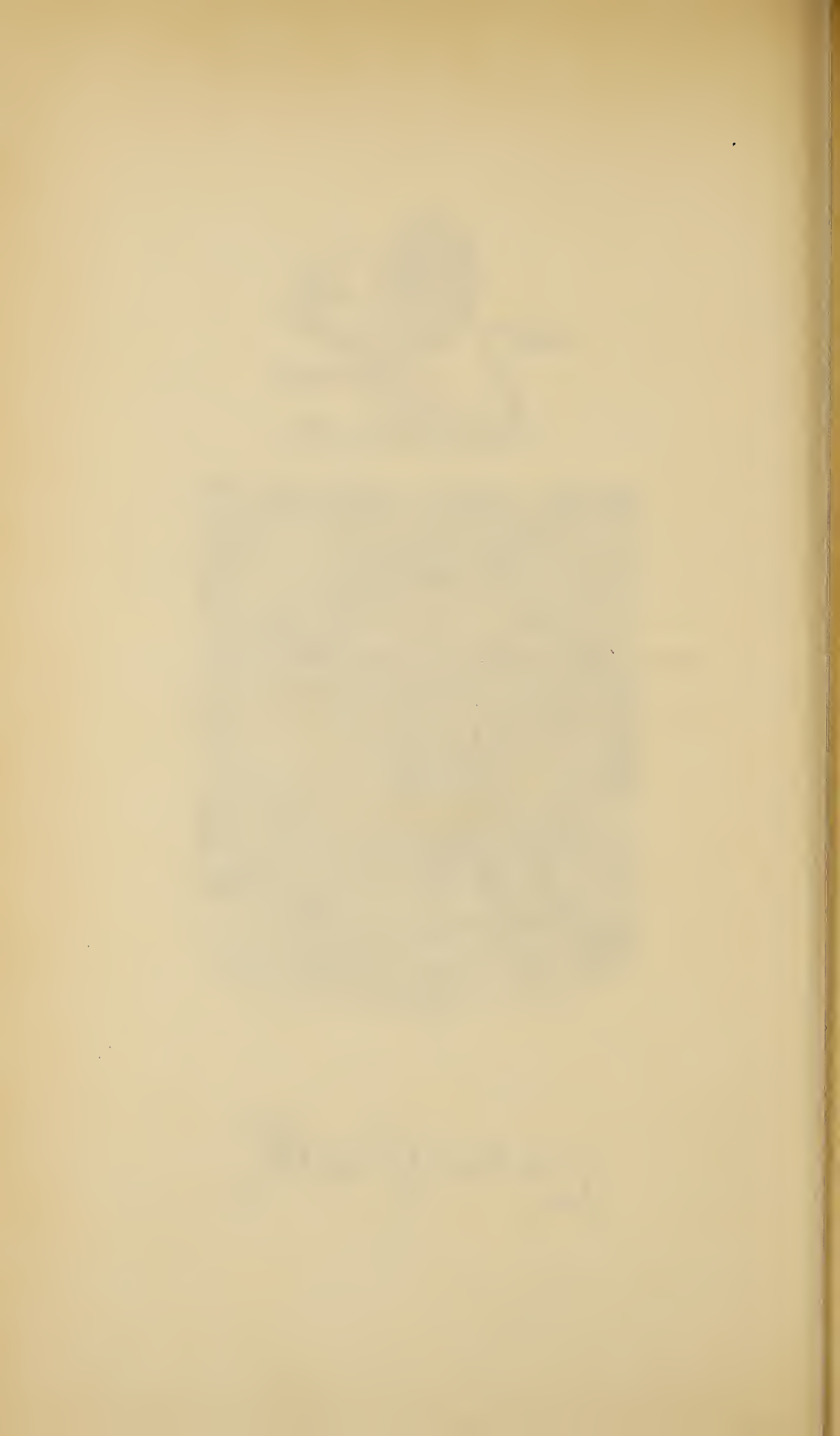


Hathaway

Arms: Sable, a buglehorn garnished, argent.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant gules, holding in the dexter paw a fleur-de-lis.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



HATHAWAY

THE surname Hathaway is of Norman origin and belongs to that class of names known as place names, derived from Port Haethwy in Wales. The name has had various spellings, such as Hodeway, Hateway, Hauteway, Hautaway and Hatheway. Members of the family were prominent in England long before the various branches were established in the border counties of Wales. Scions of the English branches began to immigrate to America in the early part of the seventeenth century.

NICHOLAS HATHAWAY, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, is believed to have been a passenger in the ship "Blessing" that sailed from England in 1635. He settled first at Boston, Massachusetts, and was granted land at Mount Wollystone in February, 1639. In 1640, he was located in Taunton, where he is listed as one of the first settlers. His holdings of land were extensive, and his name is frequently mentioned in the early Colonial records, showing him to have been a man of substance and prominent in civic matters. The name of his wife is not known, but mention is made of his three sons, John, Joseph and Jacob.

HATHAWAY

JOHN HATHAWAY, son of Nicholas Hathaway, was born about 1629 and died in 1705. He was with his father when the latter removed to Taunton, and in 1657, took the oath of fidelity. The following year, in company with two others, he purchased four hundred acres of meadow and upland in that section of Taunton later known as Berkley. In 1659, a division of land was made and John Hathaway received grants. Mention of his appearance before the court at Plymouth for lending a gun to an Indian is found in the records. John Hathaway was made a freeman in 1670 and the following year he purchased the eighteenth lot of Freetown lands on which he established his eldest son. In 1676, he was chosen constable and four years later was appointed deputy. He served for five terms as deputy and was chosen selectman of the town in 1681. Nine years later, he was again chosen constable, and at this time he established and re-organized the military companies in one of which he served as ensign. In 1691, John Hathaway served as deputy to the general court at Plymouth. In 1695, in company with other leading men of his community, he established a forge, or bloomery, as it

HATHAWAY

was then called, in Stony Brook, which was the beginning of the important industry later known as the Leonard Iron Works of Norton.

John Hathaway served as representative to the Massachusetts General Court in 1696 and 1697, and his entire record is one of unusual public service and responsibility in those troublous days. The site of his home was marked by an iron tablet in 1889 by the Old Colony Historical Society. He married twice. The name of his first wife, and the mother of his children, was Martha. He married (second) November 25, 1692, Mrs. Ruth Dyer, who died in September, 1705.

JOHN HATHAWAY, son of John and Martha Hathaway, was born in 1650, and died in 1730 in Freetown, Massachusetts. As previously stated, he received a grant of land from his father in 1671, and was a prominent and leading citizen of his time. He married Hannah, daughter of James and Anna Burt. James Burt was one of the early settlers of Taunton, and held various public offices.

HATHAWAY

ISAAC HATHAWAY, son of John and Hannah (Burt) Hathaway, was born in Freetown and settled in Berkley, where he died. He inherited part of the homestead as well as his father's iron forge. He was one of the most progressive citizens of the town. He also owned and operated a mill.

Isaac Hathaway married, February 22, 1711, Sarah Makepeace. She was the daughter of Reverend William Makepeace who performed the marriage ceremony.

THOMAS HATHAWAY, son of Isaac and Sarah (Makepeace) Hathaway, was born in Freetown, March 23, 1721. He married (first) Jerusha Hathaway, and (second) Abigail Babbitt.

SAMUEL HATHAWAY, son of Thomas and Jerusha (Hathaway) Hathaway, was baptized October 16, 1759. He married Mary Evans of Freetown.

SAMUEL HATHAWAY, son of Samuel and Mary (Evans) Hathaway, was born August 31, 1781, and died in 1817. He married Hannah Cook, who was born March 6, 1773.

HATHAWAY

SAMUEL HATHAWAY, son of Samuel and Hannah (Cook) Hathaway, was born October 31, 1807, in Freetown, and died April 4, 1873, in Fall River, Massachusetts. In 1817, his mother, upon the death of her husband, removed to Fall River with four small children, and, as Samuel was the oldest, it fell upon him to assist in the support of the family, and as a consequence his opportunities for an education were neglected. He was employed in various ways until 1824, when he found work at the Robeson Print Works and learned the art of color mixing. He was industrious and intelligent and applied himself so well to his work that he was soon promoted to the position of overseer of the color mixing department. Later, he was appointed manager, which position he held until 1848.

The following which is quoted from a history of "Southeastern Massachusetts" gives an account of the balance of his years and his achievements:

"Mr. Hathaway developed into one of the foremost citizens of his day in Fall River. Possessing a rugged independent character, he

HATHAWAY

was always bold in his denunciation of what he considered shams and frauds, and earnest in the defense of what he thought was just and true. He was largely interested in the manufacturing interests of Fall River having been a prime mover in organizing the Robeson mills, and an active participant in the founding of the Stafford and Davol mills. He was a director of them all, and also of the Watuppa and Granite Mills from their organization until the time of his death, and was president of the Robeson mills. He was also a director of the Manufacturers' Gas Company. He was active in the organization of the Citizen's Savings Bank of Fall River in 1851, and from the start until his death was a member of the bank's board of investment. He assisted in organizing in 1854, the Pocasset Bank, of which from the start on through his life, he was a director, and its president during the last decade or more of his life. As a banker, he was noted for his sound judgment, strict integrity, and faithful performance of all the trusts reposed in him."

"Mr. Hathaway had little or no taste for politics and political preferment, yet he ever had a great interest in the public welfare, and per-

HATHAWAY

formed his duty of citizenship in the way of earnest support of correct principles, and the putting of the most suitable men in office. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen for one year, but declined a re-election at the expiration of his term of office. He was asked a number of times to become a candidate for the office of mayor, but as often declined. Perhaps no one in Fall River of his day enjoyed the confidence of the people of the city to a greater extent than Mr. Hathaway.

“His judgment was valued by his associates in the many official relations he sustained. He was an earnest friend of temperance and active in every effort for the moral welfare of the city. He was a friend to the widow and the orphan. His life was well lived and the memory of its uprightness and of his good deeds has lived after him.”

Samuel Hathaway married, March 2, 1832, Abby, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda (Borden) Warren, a direct descendant of Richard Warren, who came to New England in the “Mayflower”. (*See Warren Line.*)



Clarence M. Fairhaway

HATHAWAY

Samuel and Abby (Warren) Hathaway were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Abbie, born October 7, 1833, died October 20, 1895; married Eleazer Waldron of Fall River.
- (2) Edward E., born October 14, 1836, died May 9, 1911; married Ella B. Coggeshall.
- (3) Marion A., born May 31, 1841; married Henry Frye of Providence, Rhode Island.
- (4) Samuel West, born August 3, 1843; married Sarah D. Eddy.
- (5) Clarence Manton, of whom further.

CLARENCE MANTON HATHAWAY, son of Samuel and Abby (Warren) Hathaway, was born in Tiverton, now the southern part of Fall River, Massachusetts, April 18, 1855, and died November 18, 1921. He was educated in the public schools and the Fall River High School, from which he was graduated in 1875. His first business experience was as a clerk with the Fall River Print Works, and subsequently, he obtained a position as bookkeeper in the Robeson Mills. At this time his father was

HATHAWAY

president of the company and Linden Cook was treasurer. Mr. Cook was succeeded by Louis Robeson, and upon the retirement of the latter, the position was given to Mr. Hathaway. Over a period of years, he had been preparing himself for this important responsibility and he ably discharged his duties until the firm was merged with a corporation.

Business had progressed so fast in Fall River among the cotton manufacturers that a syndicate was formed and the selling committee of the new commission made Mr. Hathaway a very attractive offer, which he accepted. In 1901, the Cotton Manufacturing Organization was formed to succeed the Manufacturers' Board of Trade, and Mr. Hathaway was unanimously appointed secretary. He held this office until 1916, when he retired from active business cares to enjoy a well earned rest and to have more leisure for travel and other recreation.

Mr. Hathaway was of the highest type of the American citizen and was never too busy to give of his time, means and influence to the furthering of any movement intended to enhance the general

HATHAWAY

welfare. He was deeply interested in music and art and was a connoisseur and collector of paintings. He took an active part in the social life of Fall River and was a valued member of the Unitarian Church.

In Mr. Hathaway's death the city of Fall River lost one of its most estimable and progressive citizens. He possessed a brilliant mind and was a man of the highest ideals. Those who knew him best and had learned to love and respect him for his many endearing qualities, were shocked at the news of his passing.

Mr. Hathaway married, November 12, 1889, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, Alice R. Taber, daughter of Captain Jacob and Hannah (Blackmer) Taber of New Bedford. (*See Taber Line.*)



Borne by the name of
Valer.



Arms: Azure, on a chevron engrailed between three lions' heads erased or, as many leopards passant proper, collared.

Crest: A lion's head erased pierced with a dart.

Motto: Virtus Sola Nobilitat. (Virtue Alone Ennobles).

(Burke: "General Armory.")

TABER

PHILIP TABER, immigrant ancestor, was born in Essex, England, in 1605, and was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630. He was made a freeman of the Plymouth Colony in 1634 and in the same year is recorded as of Watertown, Massachusetts. In 1639, he was a deputy from Yarmouth, and from 1647 to 1655 was settled at Edgartown, Massachusetts. For a short time during 1651 he was located in New London, Connecticut. In February, 1655, he was at Portsmouth and later settled at Tiverton, Massachusetts, where he died. Philip Taber married, December 21, 1639, Lydia Masters of Watertown daughter of John and Jane Masters. He married (second) Jane Lathan.

THOMAS TABER, son of Philip and Lydia (Masters) Taber, was born in February, 1644, and died at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, November 11, 1730. He was a man of substance and influence and held various public offices. He was town surveyor in 1673, town clerk and constable in 1679 and selectman in 1686, 1692, 1694, 1699, 1701, 1702 and in 1711. He also served two terms as representative to

TABER

the General Court. That part of Dartmouth in which he lived is now called Fairhaven and his house was among those burned by the Indians during King Philip's war.

Thomas Taber married (first) Esther Cook, born at Plymouth, August 16, 1650, died at Dartmouth, between 1671 and 1672, daughter of Reverend John and Sarah (Warren) Cook. The father of Reverend John Cook, Francis Cook, and the father of Sarah Warren, Richard Warren, were passengers on the Mayflower. Thomas Taber married (second) in June, 1672, Mary Thompson, daughter of John and Mary (Cook) Thompson. She died May 3, 1734.

JACOB TABER, son of Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Taber, was born July 26, 1683, and died April 4, 1773. He married Sarah West, of Tiverton, born August 1, 1686, and died December 5, 1775, daughter of Stephen and Mercy (Cook) West.

STEPHEN TABER, son of Jacob and Sarah (West) Taber, was born February 22, 1712-13, in Dartmouth, and died on or about May 3, 1791. He mar-

TABER

ried, December 9, 1734, Rebecca Taber, born January 24, 1716, and died April 21, 1801, daughter of John and Phebe (Spooner) Taber.

JOSEPH TABER, son of Stephen and Rebecca (Taber) Taber, was born in the place now named Acushnet, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married (first) Phebe, daughter of William Ashley, and (second) a widow, Mrs. Dexter. His children, all of the first marriage were:

- (1) Stephen, a mariner and whaling captain, who married Charity Nye of Acushnet.
- (2) Abram, also a mariner, who married Marcia Nye.
- (3) Jacob, of further mention.
- (4) Phineas, a master mariner, who married Abigail Gifford.
- (5) Marcus W., a whaling captain, who married Olive Ashley.
- (6) Betsey A., who married David Chace, a farmer of Acushnet.

1888

1888

1888

1888

1888

1888

1888

1888



Jacob Faber

TABER

CAPTAIN JACOB TABER, son of Joseph and Phebe (Ashley) Taber, was born August 13, 1813, in Acushnet, and died in New Bedford, December 16, 1891. He attended the country school and in 1832, at the age of nineteen, shipped before the mast on the whaler, "South Boston" out of Fairhaven. After a short voyage in the "South Boston" he shipped on the "Marcia", also of Fairhaven, for a trip that lasted thirty-three months. He was a member of the Marcia's crew until April, 1838, when he shipped on the "James Monroe", on which he made voyages until September, 1842. In that year he secured a berth as second mate of the ship "Arab", under Captain Benjamin Cushman. The tender of the "Arab" was sent home from Desolation Island, Terra del Fuego, under command of the first mate and Jacob Taber was promoted to fill his position. The "Arab" returned home in October, 1845, and on July 7, 1846, Captain Jacob Taber set sail from New Bedford in command of the ship "Condor". He was then thirty-three years of age. His first voyage as master lasted twenty months, and in July, 1848, he sailed for the northwest coast and the sea of Okhotsk, in command

TABER

of the "Chandler Price". This voyage lasted three years and proved so profitable, that it was repeated with success in 1851. In 1860 he took command of the ship "Abigail" in Honolulu, a vessel which had sailed from New Bedford in 1856. In November, 1861, he was master of the "Northern Light", which he sailed to the Hudson Bay Whaling Grounds on a voyage lasting eleven months, returning with a valuable cargo. Again in April, 1863, he made the same voyage in the same ship and on this occasion, due to the advanced price of oil on account of the Civil War, the net profit was thirty thousand dollars.

In September, 1865, Captain Taber took command of the ship "Three Brothers" and made a cruise in the Arctic Ocean, until, August, 1869, when he returned to New Bedford with an excellent cargo. This was his last whaling voyage and his last sea voyage was made in 1870 when he sailed the bark "Norman" from San Francisco around Cape Horn to New Bedford. His record as a captain was unique in that he never lost a vessel, never hoisted a signal of distress, never sustained personal injuries, never

TABER

advanced a claim against any of his underwriters, and always made money for the owners.

Captain Taber spent the reclining years of his eventful life in comfortable retirement among his old friends and associates, surrounded by his family. He was highly respected and well liked for his genial manner and friendly disposition and could tell many interesting stories about the early days of the whaling industry. He was a member of the Chronometer Club which he visited daily, meeting other whaling captains and talking of their varied experiences. He took a keen interest in the affairs of the day and served twice as a member of the Common Council.

Captain Taber married, April 16, 1840, Hannah Mendell Blackmer, born September 3, 1817, died April 3, 1881, daughter of Salisbury and Lucy Blackmer of Acushnet. They were the parents of the following children: Lucy M., who married John S. Perry of New Bedford; Clare E., who married Horace Allen Lawton and Alice R., who married Clarence Manton Hathaway. (*See Hathaway Line.*)



Warren

Arms: Gules, a lion rampant argent, a chief chequy
or and azure.

Crest: Out of a coronet a demi-eagle displayed.

Motto: Pro Patria Mori.

(Matthews': "American Armoury and Blue Book".)

WARREN

RECORD of the Warren family is found as early as the tenth century. In the year, 900, King Charles of France conferred on Rollo (or Rolf) the Duchy afterward called Normandy. Rollo, who was a Dane, married Poppa, a daughter of Bevangarius, Count of Bayeaux, and died in 931. William, son of Rollo, and second Duke of Normandy, married Adela, daughter of Hubert, Count of Senlis. William was killed in 948, his wife died in 960. They were the parents of Walter de H. Martine and Richard the "Fearless", who married Gunnora, daughter of a Danish knight, who were the parents of Richard II and Robert the "Magnificent", who was father of William the Conqueror. Walter de H. Martine married Herfastes, daughter of a Danish knight. Their son, William de Warren, was first Earl of Warren in Normandy. He married a daughter of Ralph de Forta, their son, William de Warren, was second Earl of Warrenne in Normandy. He accompanied William the Conqueror to England and participated in the Battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066. William, pleased with his bravery, created him Earl of Warren and Surrey, and gave him lands in practically every county in

WARREN

England. He married Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror. The line continues through William, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, who married Isabel, third daughter of Hugh the Great, Earl of Vernandoise. Their son, William, third Earl of Surrey, was slain in the second Crusade. His heir, Reginald de Warren, married Adela, daughter of Sir Roger de Mowbray, Knight, renowned leader of the second crusade. William de Warren, son of Reginald and Adela Warren, married Isabel, daughter of Sir William de Hayden. Their son, Sir John Warren, married Alice, daughter of Roger de Townsend. Their son, Sir John Warren, married Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh de Port. Their son, Sir Edward Warren, married Maud, daughter of Richard de Skeyton. Their son, Sir Edward Warren, married Cicely, daughter of Nicholas de Eaton. Their son, Sir John Warren, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard de Wymington. Their son, Sir Lawrence Warren, married Margery, daughter of Hugh Bulkley. Their son, Sir John Warren, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Stanley. Their son, Sir Lawrence Warren, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Leigh. Their son,

WARREN

William Warren, married Anne. Their son, John Warren, married Elizabeth. Their son, John Warren, was of Headbury and the father of Christopher Warren, whose son, William Warren, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Mable of Calstock in Cornwall.

Christopher Warren, son of William and Anne (Mable) Warren, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Webb of Sidnam.

RICHARD WARREN, progenitor of the family in America was the son of Christopher and Alice (Webb) Warren, and a successful merchant of Greenwich, in the County of Kent, England. He was one of the Pilgrims who came to New England in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and a signer of the compact. He married Elizabeth (Juatt) Marsh, who followed him to New England in 1623, on the ship "James" or "Ann". She died in Plymouth in 1673. Richard Warren died in Plymouth in 1628.

NATHANIEL WARREN, son of Richard and Elizabeth Warren, came to Plymouth with his mother in 1623.

The first of the three principal questions which we have to consider in this chapter is, what is the nature of the law of the land? The second is, what is the nature of the law of the king? The third is, what is the nature of the law of the people?

The first of these questions is the most important, and the one which has been the subject of the most discussion. It is the question of the law of the land, and it is the question which has been the subject of the most discussion.

The second question is the question of the law of the king. This is the question of the law of the king, and it is the question which has been the subject of the most discussion. The third question is the question of the law of the people. This is the question of the law of the people, and it is the question which has been the subject of the most discussion.

The fourth question is the question of the law of the king. This is the question of the law of the king, and it is the question which has been the subject of the most discussion.

WARREN

RICHARD WARREN, son of Nathaniel, removed to Middleboro, Massachusetts, and died in 1698. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah.

SAMUEL WARREN, son of Richard and Sarah Warren, was born March 7, 1683. He was a tanner. He married, January 26, 1703, Elizabeth Bellington.

JAMES WARREN, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bellington) Warren, was born in 1710, and died in Tiverton, Rhode Island, about 1790. He married, September 4, 1735, Mary Perry, of Freetown, Massachusetts.

GAMALIEL WARREN, son of James and Mary (Perry) Warren, was born in 1744, and died March 10, 1807. He married, about 1765, Ruth Jenckes, who died August 26, 1835.

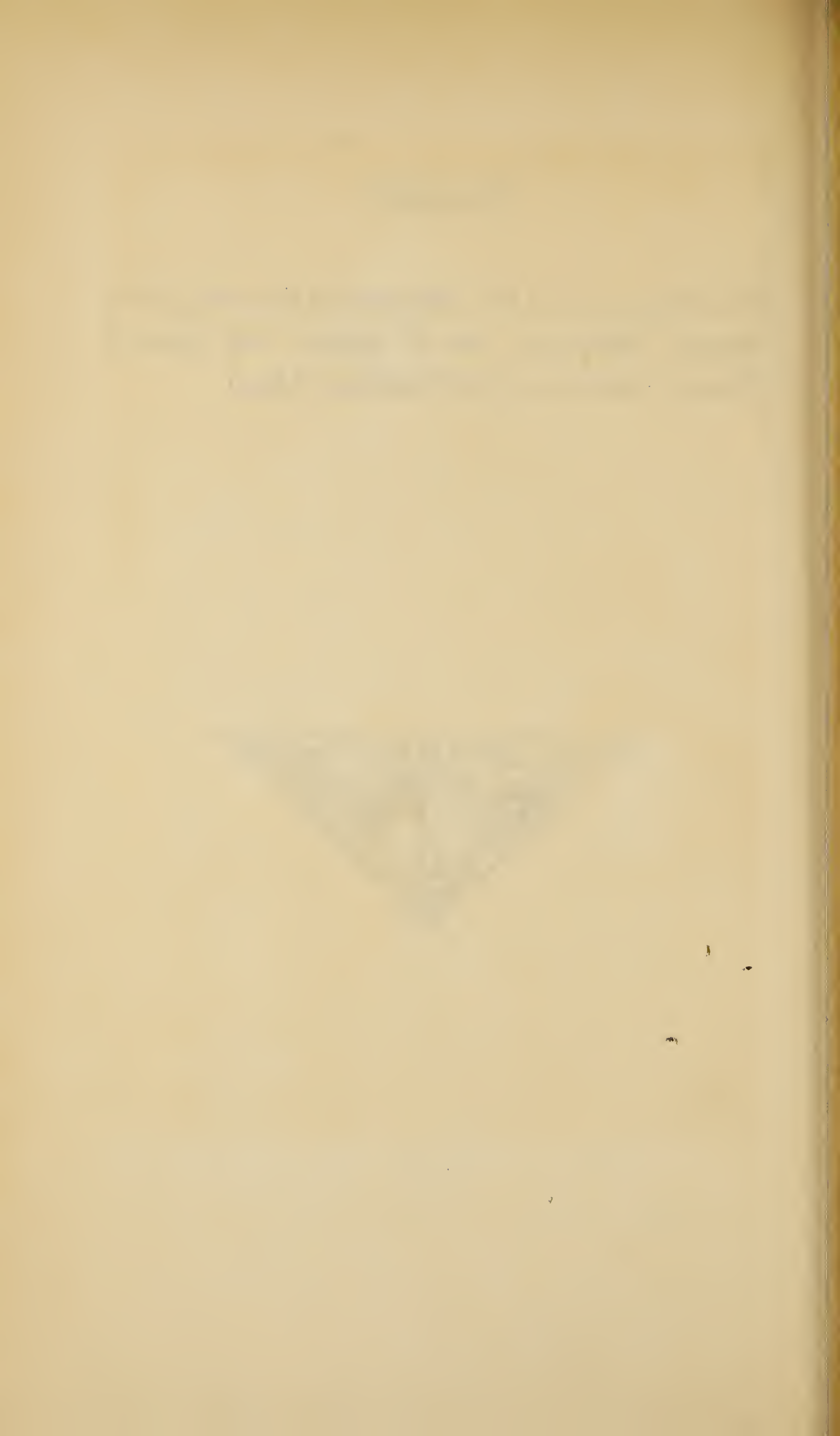
JOSEPH WARREN, son of Gamaliel and Ruth (Jenckes) Warren, was born in 1776. He was a famous carver of wood. He married Rhoda Borden.

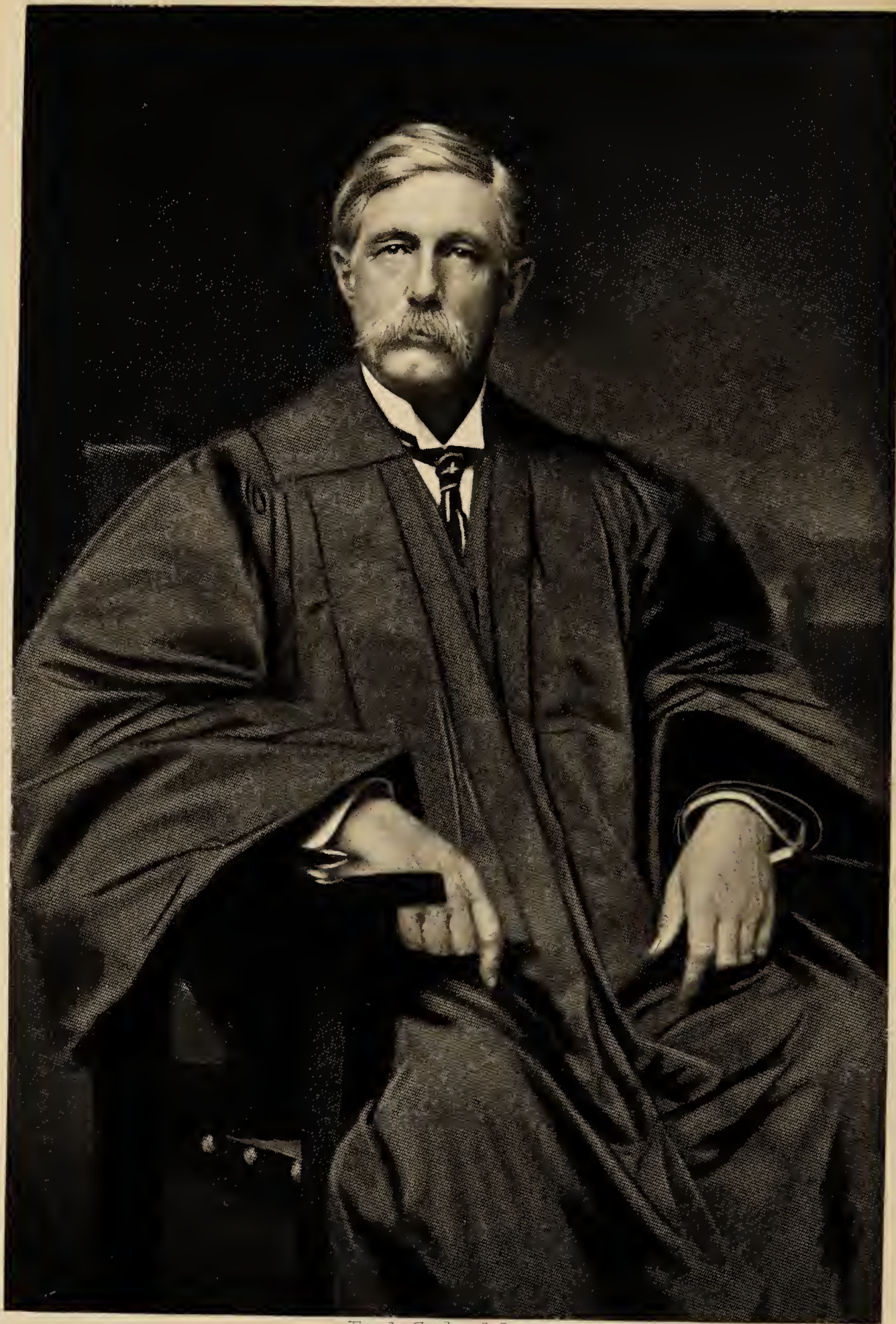
ABBY WARREN, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda (Borden) Warren, was born August 10, 1811, and

WARREN

died February 10, 1869. She married, March 2, 1832, Samuel Hathaway, son of Samuel and Hannah (Cook) Hathaway. (*See Hathaway Line.*)

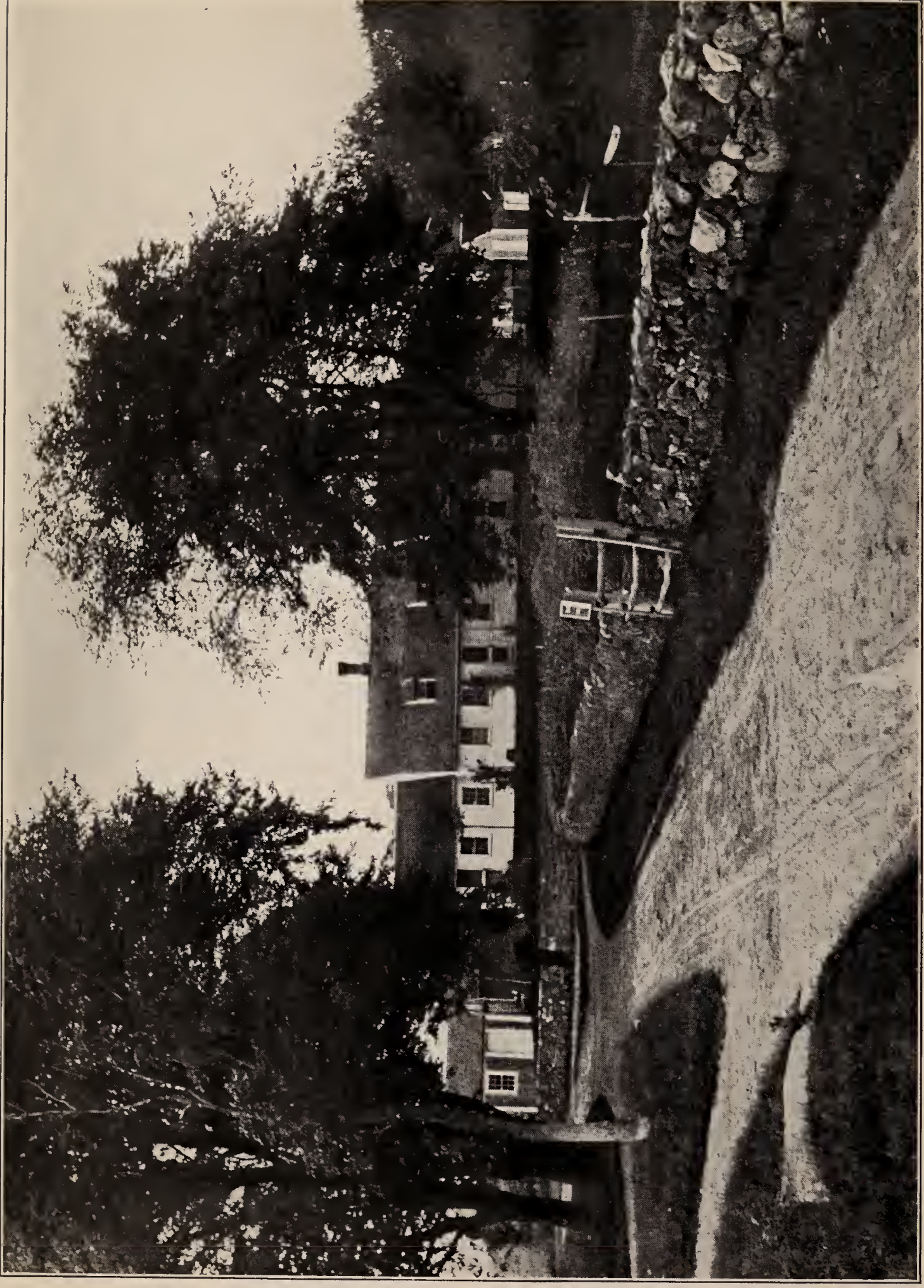






Engby Finlay & Conn

Clarke W. Johnson.



BIRTHPLACE OF JUDGE CLARKE HOWARD JOHNSON

FOSTER, R. I. BUILT 1790

JOHNSON

CLARKE HOWARD JOHNSON, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Rhode Island, was born November 18, 1851, in Foster, Rhode Island, and died September 14, 1930, at his home in Foster. He was the son of Elisha and Matilda (Howard) Johnson and was descended from a distinguished line of ancestry, dating back to the "Mayflower". Through his grandmother, Amey (Cranston) Howard, Clarke Howard Johnson was descended from John and Samuel Cranston, father and son, governors of Rhode Island. His great-grandfathers, Job Johnson and Daniel Howard, served in the Revolutionary war and were known as admirable and courageous men.

Upon completing his preliminary education at the old Lapham Institute in North Scituate, Clarke Howard Johnson entered Brown University in 1873, graduating in 1877 with a degree of A. B. Following this he studied law privately and was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in 1879.

Mr. Johnson, very early in his career displayed a marked ability in his mastery of the law, and was

JOHNSON

soon recognized by the people of his state as an able man. He represented the town of Foster in the General Assembly in 1879 and 1880, and became the Republican floor leader in that assembly. Elected to the Senate in 1881, he did not accept, preferring to serve as Clerk of the House which he did from 1881 to 1886, when he resigned this position to become judge of the Eighth District Court.

In 1889, he was again chosen to represent the town of Foster in the Legislature and served in a most creditable manner until 1903, when he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court through the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice William W. Douglas. Judge Johnson became Chief Justice of the tribunal on January 27, 1913. A recognized authority on law, his opinion commanded the attention of his distinguished associates.

In 1914, Judge Johnson received the honorary degree of LL. D. from his Alma Mater, and in 1919 the same degree was conferred upon him by the State College of Rhode Island.

JOHNSON

Judge Johnson's capacity to serve on different committees revealed a man with a diversified knowledge. As a member of the National Commission on Uniform laws, he had a part in the enactment of the important laws brought forth by this committee, on which only men of tried ability were placed. Judge Johnson retained this position for several years.

During his younger days, Judge Johnson was an ardent Republican and a factor in the Councils of his party in Rhode Island.

His fraternal affiliations were with the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor. He was also a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Judge Johnson attended the Church of the Mediator in Providence and the funeral services were conducted at this church in Foster by Reverend John Smith Lowe, of Boston, former pastor, and were attended by the Governor of the State and many representatives of the bench and bar.

The following resolution was adopted by the

JOHNSON

Rhode Island General Assembly on January
30, 1931:

RESOLUTION

OF APPRECIATION OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER
OF THE LATE HONORABLE CLARKE HOWARD
JOHNSON, RETIRED CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE
RHODE ISLAND SUPREME COURT.

WHEREAS, This general assembly pauses in its deliberations to remark the passing of one of its notable jurists, the Honorable Clarke Howard Johnson, who died, September 14, 1930; and

WHEREAS, The chronicle of the life of this man is the continuation of the achievement of distinguished ancestry, this general assembly herewith memorializes the late Honorable Clarke Howard Johnson, a descendant of Roger Williams, and of military men and Colonial governors, noteworthy in the history of early Rhode Island, who has himself attained high rank. He was born in Foster, R. I.; educated in the district schools and at Lapham Institute; graduated from Brown University with election to the scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa;

JOHNSON

awarded the honorary degree of LL. D. by his alma mater, in 1914.

Actively interested in the political and fraternal affairs of his town, (in later years identified with the National Commission on Uniform Laws), he was a member of the house of representatives, 1879 and 1880; was elected to the senate, in 1881, but did not serve, and became clerk of the house during the years 1881 to 1886. His early training on the bench was received in the Eighth Judicial District Court to which he was appointed, in 1886. Again a member of the general assembly, in 1889, Republican party floor leader there, he served until March 6, 1903, when he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; and became Chief Justice, January 27, 1913. He held this office until his retirement, March 7, 1917, leaving a valuable contribution to unprejudiced decision, for he was a judicial tempered man; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this general assembly, having keen admiration for the ability and stability of mind of this quiet, undemonstrative jurist, appreciating to the fullest the quality of service

JOHNSON

given by one of Rhode Island's native sons, desires to express to the widow of the late Honorable Clarke Howard Johnson, its genuine sympathy in her bereavement, with this tribute of respect to the life and character of Chief Justice Johnson; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread upon the records of the general assembly and a duly certified copy thereof be transmitted by the secretary of state to the widow of the late Honorable Clarke Howard Johnson, retired Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court.

- - -

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Providence, January 30, 1931.

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing to be a true copy of the original (S-54) RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE HONORABLE CLARKE HOWARD JOHNSON, RETIRED CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE RHODE ISLAND SUPREME COURT, passed by unanimous rising vote of the General Assembly

JOHNSON

of the State of Rhode Island on the 30th day
of January, A. D. 1931.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and
Seal affixed the seal of the State
aforesaid, this 30th day of
January, A. D. 1931.

(Signed) Ernest L. Sprague
Secretary of State.

Clarke Howard Johnson married December 21,
1889, Ida S. Harrington, daughter of William O.
and Eunice (Miller) Harrington of Foster.







Lowry

Arms: Sable, a cup argent with a garland of laurel between two branches of the same, all issuing thereout proper.

Crest: Two laurel branches interfretted proper.

Motto: Over — Floreant Lauri:
Under — Virtus Semper Viridis.

(O'Hart: "Irish Pedigrees")

LOWRY

THE name of Lowry is of ancient origin and is frequently mentioned in the early annals of England, Scotland and Ireland. In Normandy there are two places called Lorei — one in the arrondissement of Evreux and the other in the Cotentin. Hugh de Luri held lands in Capite, County Dorset at the making of Domesday. William Leurie, another Norman patriarch, was a tenant in chief in counties Oxon, Gloucester and Essex.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

In Irish history the name is made prominent through a junior branch of the Earl of Belmore's family which claims descent from a common ancestry with the family of Laurie of Maxwelton, Baronets, now extinct in the male line. In Ireland the name was also variously spelled, Laurie, Laurey, Laury, Lowry, Lowrey and Lowray.

THOMAS LOWRY, progenitor of the Lowry family in America, was a native of the North of Ireland. He was born in 1701 and died, May 16, 1788. He came to America with his wife in 1740 and landed in Boston, Massachusetts. Soon afterward moving to

LOWRY

West Hartford, Connecticut, and later to Farmington at Redstone Hill (Plainville). He married Anna Lowry, who though she bore the same name, was not a relative. She was born in Scotland in 1704 and died, December 31, 1790.

THOMAS LOWRY, son of Thomas and Anna (Lowry) Lowry, married Phoebe Benedict, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman.

HEMAN LOWRY, son of Thomas and Phoebe (Benedict) Lowry, was born in North East, Dutchess County, New York, September 4, 1778, and died in Burlington, Vermont, January 5, 1848.

In 1789, before he was eleven years of age, his parents moved to Jericho, Vermont, and settled on a farm. This section of the country was, at that time, an unbroken wilderness and as there was no adequate means of education, he spent much of his early life on the farm, clearing the land. His mother was an accomplished woman and the early training which he received from her prepared him for the high place

LOWRY

he later held among the foremost men of his community.

For a period of nearly forty years he served in public office and performed his duties with integrity and skill. He was selectman for a number of years and was sheriff of Chittenden County from 1809 to 1828. He held the office of United States marshal for the district of Vermont for eleven years and was a member of the council of censors.

In politics Mr. Lowry was a Democrat, warm and decided in his cause, but always impartial and faithful to his public duties. His positions of honor and trust were won by his ability and his candid and vigorous characteristics. He was a worthy citizen who held, throughout his active career, the good-will of his opponents and friends alike.

The passing of Heman Lowry, Esquire, was a decided loss to his community. The following are editorials taken from the local papers at the time of his death:

LOWRY

“He was an energetic, frank, straightforward sturdy old school Vermonter; always true to his friends and his country, caring little for his own, but always heartily despising her enemies. ‘Take him all in all’ it will be a long time before we ‘look upon his like again.’ ”

* * * * *

“The following communication was handed us by a member of Chittenden County Bar, and we publish it with pleasure. There are very few of our prominent men in any part of the state who did not know Heman Lowry — very few who do not heartily respond to the sentiment of the communication — ‘the state has lost a valuable citizen — the social circle a warm hearted and judicious member.’

“Died at his residence in this town on the 5th inst. Heman Lowry, Esq., aged 69 years.

“His death is a severe loss to a large circle of sincere friends, as well as to his deeply afflicted family. It is 40 years since Mr. Lowry commenced public life, and during that time he has been almost constantly in some public employment.

LOWRY

"For 20 years he was high Sheriff of Chittenden County, and during a part of the stormy and troubled period of the last war with Great Britain, and the exciting cause which produced it, when the duties of the office were arduous and responsible. He was subsequently eleven years United States Marshal for the district of Vermont, and has since held responsible offices up to within three years of his death.

"In all his various relations in life, both public and private, he has had the singular good fortune to gain the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

"He was a man of vigorous intellect, sound judgment and proverbial for his strict integrity and love of truth and justice.

"Though ever a decided and efficient Democrat, his impartial and faithful discharge of his public duties, shielded him from political censure, even in times of high party excitement. In his death the State has lost a valuable citizen, his social circle a warm hearted and judicious member, and his family an affectionate husband and kind father.

* * * * *

LOWRY

"The Supreme Court being in session at the time of his decease the Bar immediately held a meeting and unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions.

"The Bar of Chittenden County has just received intelligence of the afflicting dispensation of Providence which has removed from the living one of the oldest and most highly respectable inhabitants of Burlington.

"Heman Lowry is no more. He died at his residence in Burlington at 8 o'clock this morning. He attended to his ordinary business the last week, but was suddenly called away from his afflicted family.

"Mr. Lowry was appointed Sheriff of Chittenden County in the fall of 1809 and was continued in office without intermission until the fall of 1828, and discharged the duties of that station with great fidelity and with merited approbation. As the sense of Chittenden County Bar.

"Resolved, That as Mr. Lowry was so long connected with us as the chief Executive officer of this county, it will be a fitting and appro-



Captain Francis Lowry

LOWRY

priate duty to attend his funeral as a collective body on Friday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

“ ‘Resolved, That the Supreme Court now in session be respectfully requested to adjourn this Court from Friday at noon to noon Saturday.’

“In accordance with the request of the Bar, the Court did adjourn Friday noon until after the burial of Mr. Lowry.”

Heman Lowry married (first), in 1800, Lucy Lee, who died the following year. He married (second), in 1803, Margaret Campbell. She died October 23, 1849.

FRANCIS LOWRY, son of Heman and Margaret (Campbell) Lowry, was born in Burlington, Vermont, July 15, 1816, where he died March 2, 1902.

He received his education in the rural schools and at the age of sixteen was a midshipman in the United States Navy. He had a strong liking for the sea and through persistent effort rose to the rank of captain. Captain Lowry commanded some of the best vessels on the Atlantic coast.



Susan A. Nichols Lowry



Elizabeth, W. S. Lowry -

LOWRY

He was a student and when the injuries he received in the service forced him to retire, he surrounded himself with his books and kept a keen and active interest in the outside world. His sympathy and kindness were marked characteristics and he lived his life to the fullest, in "honor, esteem, and the love of many friends."

Captain Francis Lowry married, August 4, 1838, Susan Alice Nichols of New York City. (See *Nichols Line*). They were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Margaret Campbell Lowry, born October 29, 1839, in New York City and died March 27, 1931.
- (2) Elizabeth Van Deursen Lowry, born September 8, 1843, in New York City. Miss Lowry resides at Burlington where she has spent her life in loving ministrations to her father and other members of the family. She is widely known as a woman of rare charm and is admired and respected throughout the community.

LOWRY

NICHOLS

Arms: Azure, a fesse between three lions' heads erased or.

Crest: A tiger sejant ermine.

Motto: Illi Nunquam Cedunt.

(Crozier's: "General Armory")

SERGEANT FRANCIS NICHOLS, was born in England about 1595 and died in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1650. He was the son of Francis and Margaret (Bruce) Nichols. Francis Nichols was of Ampthill, Bedfordshire County, England, and his wife, the daughter of George Bruce of Carnock, was a direct lineal descendent of King Robert Bruce the First of Scotland.

In 1634 Sergeant Francis Nichols came to America, and settled in Stratford where he became an original proprietor in 1639. He was prominent in social and military circles. He married (first) name unknown. He married (second) Anne Wines, daughter of Deacon Barnabas Wines from Southold, Long Island, New York.

LOWRY

ISAAC NICHOLS, son of Francis Nichols, was born in England, and died in Stratford in 1695. He owned much real estate and engaged in a thrifty mercantile business. He married, February 25, 1646, Margaret, surname unknown.

ISAAC NICHOLS, son of Isaac and Margaret Nichols, was born March 12, 1654, in Stratford and died there in 1690. He married Mary Baldwin who was baptized November 6, 1653. She was the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Alsop) Baldwin of Milford, Connecticut.

ISAAC NICHOLS, son of Isaac and Mary (Baldwin) Nichols, was baptized in Milford, July 20, 1690.

HUMPHREY NICHOLS, son of Isaac Nichols, died in June, 1764, at Newark, New Jersey, where he settled prior to 1738. He married Abigail Wheeler, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Crane) Wheeler of Newark.

LIEUTENANT ISAAC NICHOLS, son of Humphrey and Abigail (Wheeler) Nichols, was born in 1748 and died in Brooklyn, New York, November 23,

LOWRY

1835. He served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting as a private in 1775 and attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1776. He served the town of Brooklyn as Justice of Peace for about eighteen years and was buried with high military honors. He married (first), Cornelia Van Deursen, daughter of William and Catherine (Gilbert) Van Deursen, born August 24, 1754. He married (second), Elizabeth Van Deursen, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Phillips) Van Deursen, born April 14, 1784, died September 15, 1861.

SUSAN ALICE NICHOLS, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Van Deursen) Nichols, was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 31, 1814, and died in Burlington, Vermont, April 21, 1887. She married Captain Francis Lowry. (*See Lowry Line*).





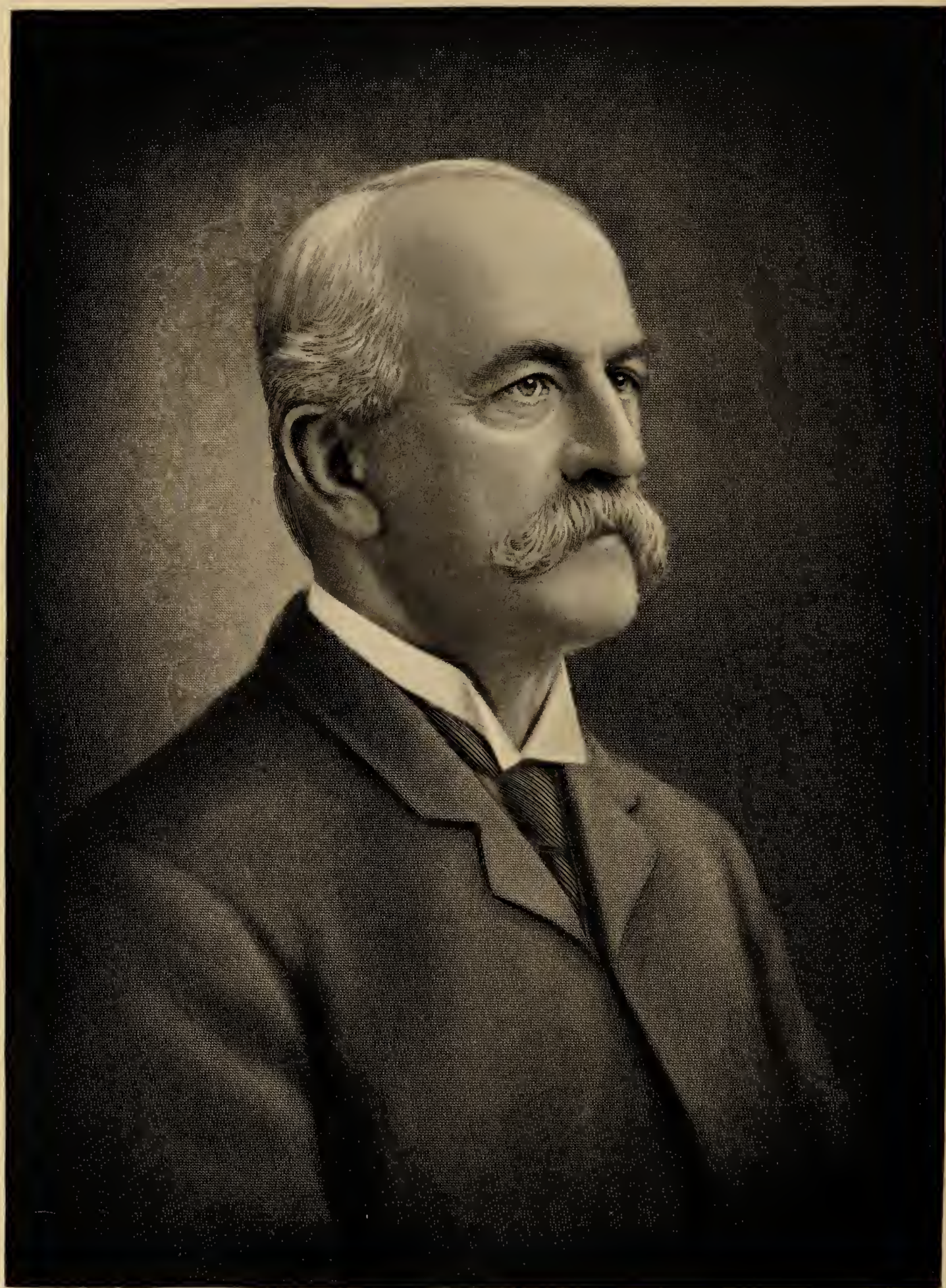
Pascall

Arms: Argent, on a cross sable, a paschal lamb couchant of the first, glory or, banner gules; in the first and fourth quarters a bird volant of the second, armed of the fourth; in the second and third quarters a lion passant guardant sable, armed or.

Crest: A demi-man couped at the breast, habited proper, lined ermine, head, hair and beard of the first.

(Burke: "General Armory".)





Steel Engraving by Finley & Co.

Rich. A. H. Pascale

PASCALL

RICHARD HENRY PASCALL, prominent manufacturer and influential citizen of Portland, Connecticut, was born in Fenton, Staffordshire, England, October 6, 1841, and died in Portland, February 9, 1928.

The Pascall family is of Saxon origin and the name is frequently found in the records of Staffordshire.

RICHARD PASCALL, a mechanic of extraordinary ability, was born in England in 1800 and died there in 1844. He married Margaret Pickering. They were the parents of seven children. In 1848, Margaret Pickering Pascall came with her family to the United States. Her daughter, Margaret P. Pascal was the founder of the Pascal Institute in New York.

RICHARD HENRY PASCALL, son of Richard and Margaret (Pickering) Pascall, was educated in the public schools and at the Free Academy, later known as the College of the City of New York. He inherited his father's mechanical ability and decided to enter the Cooper Institute in New York. While pursuing his studies at the institute, President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers and young Pascall was one of

PASCALL

the first to respond. He enlisted in April, 1862, in Company A, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry and reinlisted in 1863, at which time he was commissioned sergeant in Company K, 37th New York Volunteer Infantry. These troops were called back to New York to suppress the Draft riots and Mr. Pascall took an active part in subduing this uprising.

At the end of the war Mr. Pascall enlisted in the New York State Militia where he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and until his removal to Connecticut was an outstanding figure in this organization.

In 1865, Mr. Pascall came to Portland, Connecticut, and became associated with Thomas R. Pickering, inventor of the Pickering Governor, and at that time president of the company bearing his name.

Mr. Pascall's mechanical and executive abilities at once became an important factor in that organization. He perfected a thoroughly original and practical production system which greatly increased the output of the plant.

PASCALL

The Pickering Governor was the first governor ever made on the spring principle, being a marked departure from other forms of governors in use at the time, all of which depended on the sluggish action of gravitation and were necessarily very heavy in their build. In the Pickering Governor, the law of gravitation is so completely ignored that it will work equally well in either a vertical, inclined, horizontal or inverted position and thus its application is more general. Another prominent and original feature of this governor is its being constructed on such principles that a mechanical movement is obtained without a joint, which makes for quicker control and reduces wear to a minimum.

In 1878, Mr. Pascall became superintendent of the Pickering Governor Company and continued in this capacity until 1902, when he succeeded John H. Hall as president.

Mr. Pascall was prominently identified with other industrial and financial organizations of Portland and Middletown. He was a vice-president and director of the old First National Bank, which later merged with

PASCALL

the Freestone Savings Bank. Mr. Pascall was elected chairman of the board of directors of the new institution, which became known as the Portland Trust Company. He was vice-president of the Freestone Building Company from the time of its organization until his death. It was when he was chairman of the Second School District that the present Portland High School Building was erected. He was a director of the Buck Library Association and in 1884 was one of the organizers of the Portland Volunteer Fire Department of which he served as chief engineer. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and took a keen interest in the affairs of the Society.

Mr. Pascall represented the Republican party's interests in the State Legislature at Hartford in 1905, and during his term served as a member of the Committee on Appropriations. During his years of public and civic service, Mr. Pascall's influence and leadership covered a large scope and he was ever ready to further the interest of any worth-while movement.

Mr. Pascall was a member of the Portland Club,

PASCALL

and served as its vice-president since its organization in 1883, and was also vice-president and director of the Wooroona Club. His fraternal associations were chiefly with the Masonic Order, being a member of Warren Lodge, No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portland; Washington Commandery, No. 6, R. A. M.; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, K. T., of Middletown and Sphinx Temple, Nobles Mystic Shrine, of Hartford. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Mansfield Post, No. 53, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Pascall married, December 22, 1864, Marie Antoinette, daughter of Andrew and Eliza Catherine (Staats) Lasher, who was born, December 28, 1848, in Germantown, New York, and died August 28, 1914, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Richard Henry and Marie Antoinette (Lasher) Pascall were the parents of the following children:

- (I) Marie Ella, Born October 13, 1865, married September 5, 1888, Stephen Stocking Hall.

Children:

- (1) Nettie, born June 20, 1889, died November 30, 1890.

PASCALL

- (II) Bessie Pickering, born July 8, 1870, married June 10, 1896, Walter Penfield, of Portland.

Children:

- (1) Richard Pascall, born in Portland, March 9, 1900, married January 14, 1927, Jeanette Sawyer of Millbridge, Maine.

Children:

- (i) Mary Jane, born July 22, 1927.
(ii) Patricia Sawyer, born April 9, 1929.
(iii) Elizabeth Pascall, born December 28, 1930.

- (2) Marion, born September 25, 1901, married October 10, 1925, Warren C. Heidel of Meriden, Connecticut.

Children:

- (i) Penfield Heidel, born May 13, 1930.

- (III) George Chester, born August 22, 1881, married June 1, 1910, Helen Boughton of Hannibal, Missouri. He is president of the Pickering Governor Company of Portland. Children:

- (1) Richard Boughton, born January 4, 1912.

PRICE

THE Price family is of ancient origin and descends directly from Marchwesthian, a famous Prince and Chieftain of the House of "Ap Rhys" of Rhylas, North Wales. The country seat of the family, Rhuddlean Castle, has been in possession of the family for many generations. The castle proper, now a picturesque ruin, covers twenty-three acres and is estimated to have been built over eight hundred years ago.

WILLIAM PRICE, progenitor of the line hereinafter referred to, was born in England and died about 1780. He was a seaman and came to America and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Griffith.

WILLIAM PRICE, son of William and Sarah (Griffith) Price, was born March 8, 1779, and died November 25, 1863. He married Sarah Pratt of Salem, Massachusetts.

EBEN N. PRICE, son of William and Sarah (Pratt) Price, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 31, 1805, and died there November 12, 1893. He was a



Fannie S. Price

Charles H. Price

PRICE

harness maker by trade and operated a shop in Salem very successfully for many years. He married Hannah Shreve.

CHARLES HENRY PRICE, son of Eben N. and Hannah (Shreve) Price, was born in Salem, January 1, 1831, and died in Beverly, Massachusetts, May 26, 1914.

He received his education in the public schools of Salem and from an early age displayed a keen interest in the science of medicine. He decided upon the career of a physician and in 1844 entered the employ of Benjamin F. Browne, a druggist of Salem, with the intentions of earning the necessary funds to enable him to further his studies. Mr. Browne or "Dr. Browne", as he was generally known, became so impressed by the ambition and enterprise of this youth that he prevailed upon him to remain in the business. Mr. Price was but nineteen years of age when he became a partner in the concern, under the firm name of Browne & Price. In 1850 Joseph Price, brother of Charles Price, entered the company at which time Dr. Browne retired and the firm name

PRICE

was changed to C. H. and J. Price, wholesale and retail druggists. Samuel J. Foster, an employee of the company, was admitted as partner in 1884.

This apothecary shop, established by Dr. Browne in 1823, won a wide-spread reputation as a prescription house of the highest order and throughout its entire duration, which covered nearly a century, was conducted by men noted for their integrity and honored by their community. In 1910 Mr. Price retired and the business was sold to Hall & Lyons.

In politics, Mr. Price was connected with the Republican party, served one term in the Common Council and was re-elected to this office but declined to accept. He became a member of the First Baptist church of Salem in 1843 and from 1856 was the treasurer. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for more than ten years. Mr. Price was particularly interested in the Y. M. C. A. and assisted several young men to establish themselves in the drug business.

He was one of the organizers of the Salem Electric

PRICE

Light Company and was president until the company was sold to Stone & Webster. In 1861 he was elected director of the Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Salem and was president from 1884 until the time of his death.

In reference to his passing the "Salem News" printed the following: "Mr. Price made hundreds and thousands of warm friends by honorable dealings. Those who were associated with him in church work and in other affairs of a public and benevolent nature will accord to him the disposition to do those kindly acts of daily life that make the world better for his having lived." His exceptional quality of character and business acumen insured the successful termination of his every undertaking.

Charles Henry Price married (first) Anna Eliza Carleton and they were the parents of Jennie Carleton, who was born March 29, 1856, in Salem, Massachusetts. She married Fred L. Smith and they are the parents of the following children: (1) Margaret Smith, married Carlton Bryant of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. (2) Dr. Carleton Smith of

PRICE

Worcester. (3) Allison Price Smith of Stow, Massachusetts.

He married (second), January 8, 1868, Fannie Spring Pettingell. She was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, October 13, 1847, daughter of Charles C. and Fannie (Bartlett) Pettingell.

Charles Henry and Fannie Spring (Pettingell) Price were the parents of the following children:

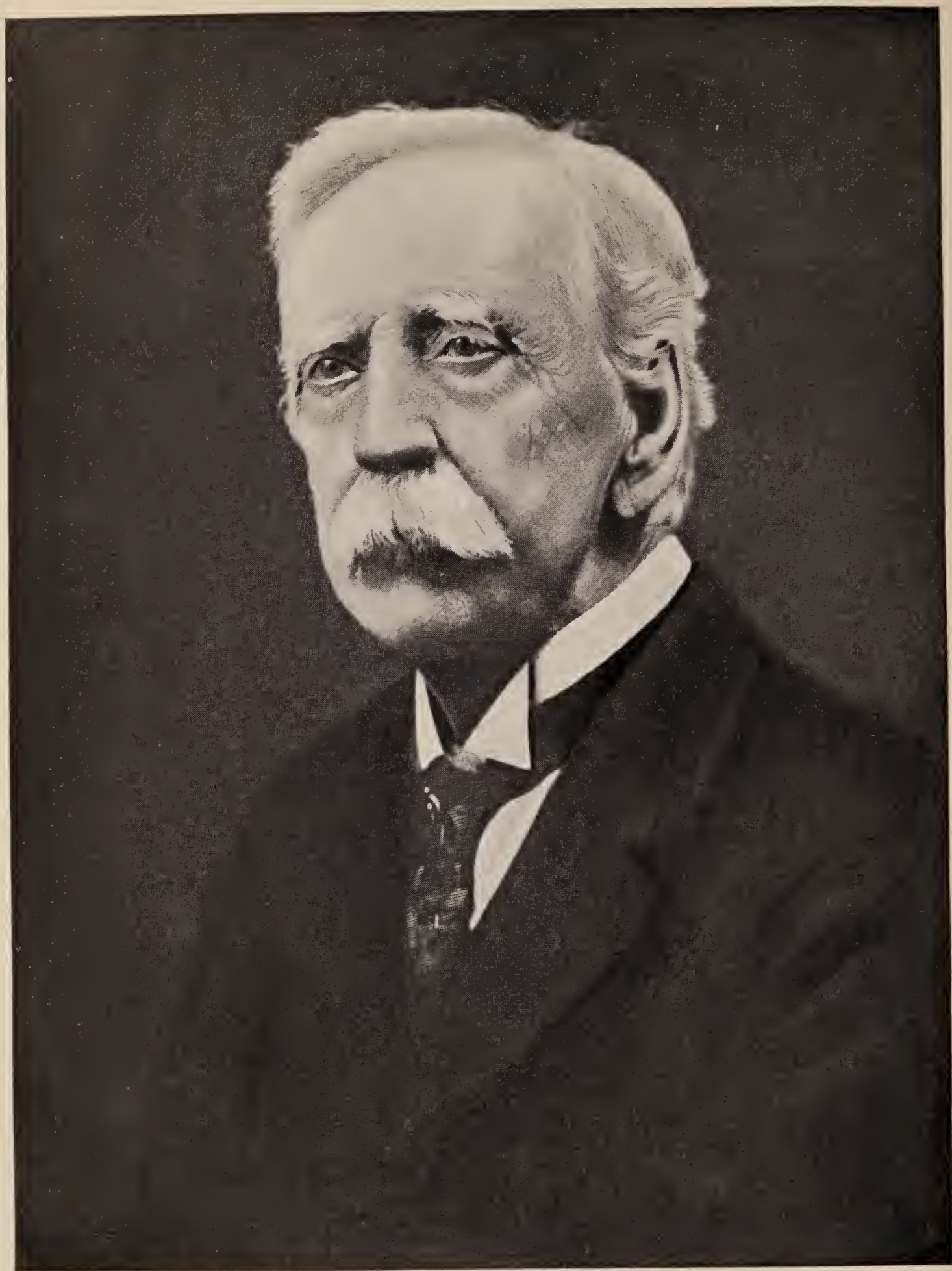
(1) Charles Browne Price, born in Salem, October 22, 1869. Partner in Pettingell-Andrews Company of Boston. Married Agnes Grosvenor. Children: (a) Virginia, born April 16, 1907; married Carlton Davenport and resides at Beach Bluff, Massachusetts. Children: (i) Carlton Price Davenport, born April 17, 1928. (ii) Benjamin Price Davenport, born May 17, 1930. (b) Charles Grosvenor, born June 27, 1911. (2) Frank, born in Salem, November 8, 1875. Partner in Pettingell-Andrews Company of Boston. Married Elizabeth Marshall. Children: (a) Marshall Shreve, born March 17, 1901 married Grace Garcelon of Newton, resides in Newton.

PRICE

Children: Peter, born July 17, 1930. (b) Eleanor, born May 2, 1903 married James W. Ricker. Resides at Poland Springs, Maine. Children: (i) Wesley Price, born January 22, 1924. (ii) Barbara, born March 9, 1926. (iii) James Price, born May 28, 1928.







Henry Sheldon Reynolds.

REYNOLDS

WITH the public spirit of a statesman and the superior understanding of a scholar, Henry Sheldon Reynolds contributed greatly to the professional and the cultural life of his native city, Providence, and to the entire state of Rhode Island. He was a student of natural science and history and was deeply interested in education, having taught in five different states. His philosophy of conduct was nurtured by a subtle distinction of the finest things in life and his genial and sincere disposition won him friends among all with whom he came in contact.

HENRY SHELDON REYNOLDS, son of Jeremiah A. and Charlotte S. (Vinton) Reynolds, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 19, 1849, and died there March 22, 1929. He was of the eighth generation descended from John Vinton.

His father, Jeremiah A. Reynolds, was a participant in the Gold Rush of '49. He remained in the west but a few years and then returned to Providence where he remained until 1856 when he, with his family, removed to Urbana, Illinois. He died in



REYNOLDS

1890 in his seventy-first year. His wife died in 1903 in her eighty-first year.

Henry Sheldon Reynolds was not quite twelve years of age when the Civil War begun and it was during these troubled times that he attended the local public school. His education was frequently interrupted and it often became necessary for him to remain at home and help with the farm work.

He was baptized in the Baptist Church at Urbana in 1861 and from that time until his death manifested a deep interest in affairs of the church.

From 1868 to 1869 Mr. Reynolds attended the Bloomington State Normal University and in September, 1869, entered the Illinois State University at Urbana-Champaign, graduating, June 10, 1874.

Determined upon the career of an educator, Mr. Reynolds began by teaching a term in the district school near Urbana, while living on the family farm. During 1875 he was associated with Professor U. S. Shailer of Harvard at the Kentucky State Geologic

REYNOLDS

Summer School at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. The following two years he taught at Judson University, Judsonia, Arkansas, as professor of botany and geology and spent much time in research work. He was closely associated with Dr. Benjamin Thomas and was on the faculty with Professors Douglas and Skinner. He did his graduate work while teaching at Judson University and obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1882.

He then returned to Illinois and took up his residence on the farm but continued to teach. During the term 1877-1878 he taught at the Blackberry School in North Grove and during 1879-1880 at the Radebaugh School in the Philo district.

In 1880 he moved to Aspen, Colorado, where he spent the winter as an assayer and mineral expert. Later he went to Montana as a prospector and assayer and spent four years in the mines as a miner. During the fall of 1883 he took a trip into the Northwest and through the Yellowstone National Park.

Dr. Reynolds became principal of the Glendale School in 1884 but kept up his interest in mining and

REYNOLDS

spent much time in the mines near Wickes and Comet. From 1885 to 1891 he was engaged in ranching.

The wealth of practical information which he had gathered from his studies and observations made him eminently qualified for the position in charge of the National History Department of Union College, at Lincoln, Nebraska, which he obtained in 1892 and held until 1894, when he returned to the city of his birth, Providence, Rhode Island, and established a permanent residence. He devoted the remainder of his life to study and to geological lectures and gave much of his time to his church. His lectures were notable, many of them being delivered before the Franklin Society. Of particular reputation were the following: "Along the Shore", "From Mine to Mint" and "Some Common Fossils".

From 1905 to 1914 Dr. Reynolds canvassed for Christian literature and was active in mission and welfare work. For approximately twenty-five years he was a member of the Bible students' classes of Providence.

REYNOLDS

Dr. Reynolds was a leading member of the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Association from 1907 until his death, in which organization he held office. He was a member of the General Court of the National Society of Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, the Reynolds Family Association, the Franklin Society of Providence, a scientific association and many other scientific bodies. He also wrote along historical lines and was author of Chapter II, entitled "Rhode Island Geology and Soil", in the "History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" by Thomas Williams Bicknell, LL. D., published in 1920.

His passing was deeply felt by all who had been privileged to know him and the memory of this valued citizen and kindly friend will not soon fade.

Dr. Henry Sheldon Reynolds married (first), June 10, 1874, Frances Adelia Potter, of Champaign, Illinois. She died March 17, 1919. He married (second), April 21, 1920, Amelia Emily Blake, born in Providence March 23, 1889, daughter of

REYNOLDS

Alonzo and Amelia Emily (Graham) Blake. Mrs. Reynolds is a former school teacher of Providence.

Children of the first marriage follow:

(1) Vinton Irving, born December 16, 1878, at Indianapolis, Indiana, resides at Norton, Massachusetts. Married, September 30, 1901, Selina Morris, born in England, daughter of John P. and Caroline Morris. Children:

(a) Morris Everett, born October 1, 1902.

(b) Carolyn Adele, born September 7, 1906.

(c) Vinton Revere, born April 9, 1911.

(2) Ernest Shaw, born December 7, 1884, at Glendale, Montana, now professor of botany, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. Married, September 3, 1912, Ruth Evelyn Caverly of New Hampshire, daughter of Herbert D. and Eleanor A. Caverly. Children:

(a) Eleanor Frances, born June 14, 1914.

(b) Ernest Shaw, Jr., born July 12, 1917.

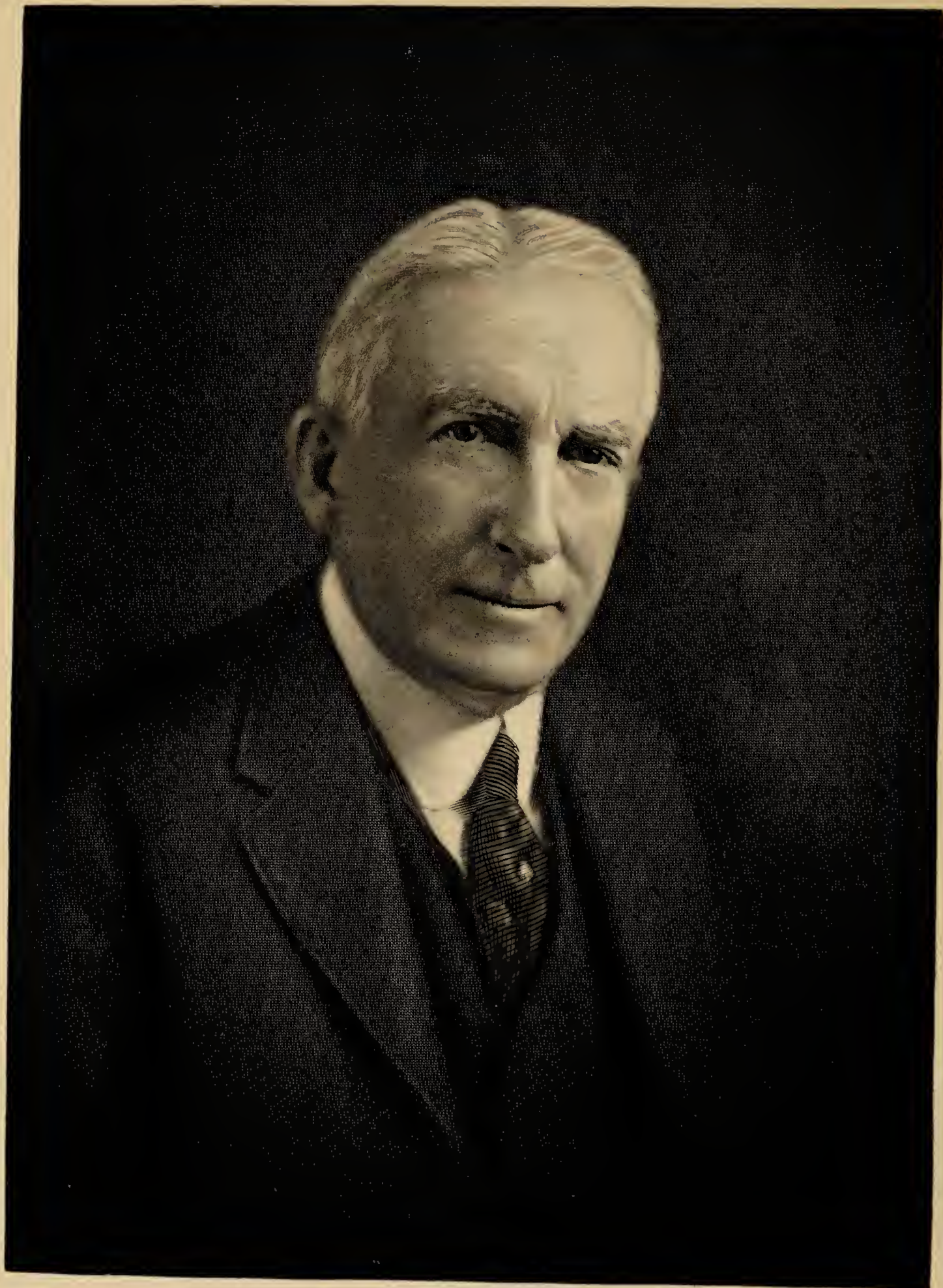
(c) Robert Caverly, born June 21, 1925.

(3) Paul Rea, born June 15, 1889, in Montana, where he died April 23, 1891.

REYNOLDS

- (4) Frederick Aaron, born May 14, 1893, at Providence, Rhode Island, and died, October 26, 1918, in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, while serving in the Canadian Army during the World War.





Steel Engraving by Finlay & Conn

Lewis Nyckoff

WYCKOFF

JOSEPH LEWIS WYCKOFF, prominent manufacturer and pioneer golf enthusiast, was one of the highly respected citizens of Holyoke, Massachusetts. His ancestry on the paternal side is traced through ten generations and on the maternal side to John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden through nine generations.

CLAES CORNELISSEN WYCKOFF was born about 1595. He came from the Netherlands to New Amsterdam in 1636.

PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF, son of Claes Cornelissen Wyckoff, died about 1695. He was a man of prominence and lived on Long Island. He married Gretia Van Ness.

CLAES WYCKOFF, son of Pieter Claesen, married and was the father of five children.

PETER WYCKOFF, son of Claes Wyckoff, died in 1757. He married and was the father of nine children.

NICHOLAS PETERSEN WYCKOFF, son of Peter Wyckoff, was born in 1700. He married and was the father of six children.

WYCKOFF

PETER WYCKOFF, son of Nicholas Petersen Wyckoff, was born March 19, 1724, and died June 7, 1807. He married (first) Maria, born November 22, 1719, died February 7, 1758. He married (second) Jannett, who died June 16, 1775. He married (third) Rebecca Emaus, who died September 17, 1807.

WILLIAM WYCKOFF, son of Peter and Jannett Wyckoff, was born December 27, 1761, and died April 2, 1847. He married, January 17, 1786, Isabella Crownover or Covenhoven, born September 11, 1767, died October 15, 1837.

JAMES WYCKOFF, son of William and Isabella (Crownover or Covenhoven), was born in Hopewell, Ontario County, New York, October 19, 1788, and died there June 3, 1840. He married, at Hopewell, January 19, 1812, Esther Gates, born at Hopewell, April 19, 1796, died at La Crosse, Wisconsin, July 14, 1874.

JAMES WYCKOFF, son of James and Esther (Gates) Wyckoff, was born at Hopewell, December 12, 1820,

WYCKOFF

and died at Perry, Wyoming County, New York, July 19, 1890. He was a farmer in Canandaigua, Ontario County, for several years and then moved to Perry where he engaged in the hardware business and in the manufacture of harvesting machinery under the firm name of Wyckoff & Tuttle. He was a public spirited citizen and always interested in any movement for the betterment of the town. He was an honored member of the Masonic order and a devoted Christian, serving as a deacon of the Perry Presbyterian Church.

In 1915 a history of the town of Perry was published from which the following tribute is quoted:

“Probably the most enthusiastic agitator in providing Perry with railroad connection with the outside world was James Wyckoff, who was among the first to recognize the advantages that would accrue in developing the town and stimulating its growth. He was one of the original and most active and determined promoters of the enterprise; was president of the road for a number of years, and a director from the beginning until his death. After the sale of the road he

WYCKOFF HOUSE



WYCKOFF

held for several years the office of railroad commissioner for the town of Perry.”

James Wyckoff married at Hopewell, October 3, 1843, Caroline Wadsworth Tuttle, daughter of Joseph Tuttle of Bennington, Vermont, born at Seneca, New York, August 26, 1824, died October 30, 1905.

JOSEPH LEWIS WYCKOFF, son of James and Caroline Wadsworth (Tuttle) Wyckoff, was born in Perry, New York, December 10, 1864, and died in Holyoke, Massachusetts, March 19, 1931.

He was educated in the public schools of Perry and at a preparatory school in Ithaca, New York, and began his business career with the firm, Wyckoff & Tuttle, of which his father was a partner. Three years later he was appointed secretary of the Perry Salt Company which position he held for two years. He then spent eighteen months in New York and on July 7, 1891, located permanently in Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he became sales manager for the Smith & White Paper Company, manufacturers of stationery.

WYCKOFF

The Smith & White Paper Company was organized as a partnership in 1889 and occupied a small building on Race street. In 1893, Mr. Wyckoff purchased Mr. Smith's interest and the firm was incorporated as the White & Wyckoff Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wyckoff was elected president and continued as such until the time of his death. Under Mr. Wyckoff's able administration the business steadily increased and as the enterprise expanded, it became necessary to enlarge and build new factories until today the company operates three modern and fully equipped manufacturing plants, — two in Holyoke and one in Davenport, Iowa, — and occupies, in floor space, a surface equivalent to seven acres. White & Wyckoff is one of the best known firms in the industry and its printing plant in Holyoke is one of the largest in New England.

Mr. Wyckoff was often mentioned for public office but he consistently refused all honors, though in 1908 he took a leading part in petitioning the Legislature to annex to Holyoke the Smith Ferry District, which at that time was a part of Northampton. For

WYCKOFF

all practical purposes, excepting the legal boundary line, it was already a part of the city of Holyoke and the residents were unanimous in their desire to become an actual part of that city. Northampton and Hampshire County were distinctly against such a move. The agitation that followed lasted for three years and Mr. Wyckoff put his entire sales ability to work in the struggle. Congressman Allen T. Treadway, at that time head of the Massachusetts Senate and representative of the Northampton district, bitterly opposed Mr. Wyckoff in this step. In later years, however, they became close friends. Mr. Wyckoff's assistance in bringing this issue to a satisfactory conclusion was of the utmost importance and the city is greatly indebted to him for his untiring efforts which resulted in obtaining for Holyoke one of the finest portions of land in the Connecticut valley.

Mr. Wyckoff was largely responsible for the development of the Mt. Tom Golf Club and for twenty years "Sandy" Wyckoff headed the club as president. He was a pioneer in the game and one of the

WYCKOFF

first in Holyoke to engage actively in the sport. He played back in the '90s when Wyckoff Park was a pasture. At this time there were only a few holes but as interest increased the first nine holes were finally completed. Few people would have considered the site of the club but Mr. Wyckoff believed that golf would become a national past-time and with his usual ability to visualize became "father of the Mt. Tom Golf Club", an unusual and beautiful course which today, thanks to his efforts, gives further credit to Holyoke in its possession of one of the best eighteen hole golf courses in New England. He was an intimate friend of Donald Ross, one of the foremost golf course architects in this country.

Mr. Wyckoff was especially fond of travel and took several trips around the world. On his last trip he met with a motor accident in California and though he received but slight injuries, never again appeared to be in good health.

Mr. Wyckoff was vice-president of the Cowan Truck Company, trustee of the Holyoke Savings Bank and director of the Hadley Falls Trust Com-

WYCKOFF

pany. He was a 32nd degree Mason and was affiliated with the following orders: Mt. Nonatuck Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Mt. Holyoke Royal Arch Chapter; St. Andrew Commandery; Springfield Chapter of Rose Croix, Princes of Jerusalem; Evening Star Lodge of Perfection; Massasoit Council; Massachusetts Consistory, Connecticut Valley Consistory (Knights Templars) Holyoke Council, R. & S. M.; and the Melha Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was also a member of the Alden Kindred of America; Society of Mayflower Descendants; Holland Society of New York; Connecticut Valley Historical Society and the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He held membership in the Country Club of Springfield; Mt. Tom Golf Club; Silver Lake Country and Golf Clubs; Megantic Fish and Game Corporation; the Pelican Club of Boca Grande, Florida; and the Tin Whistle Club of Pinehurst, North Carolina, of which he was one of the oldest members. He was a member of the Second Congregational Church.

The following statement was issued by the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce to the "Holyoke Daily Transcript" of March 20, 1931:

WYCKOFF

“The Holyoke Chamber of Commerce joins in the sorrow occasioned by the death of Mr. J. Lewis Wyckoff. We have had many occasions to benefit from his sound of stress, when the native ability, keen judgment and love of fellowmen, which characterized the man, was manifested in frank but kindly spoken words of wisdom. Holyoke will miss his influence and genial personality. The Holyoke Chamber of Commerce deeply regrets the loss caused by his death and extends its most heartfelt sympathy to those nearest and dearest to Mr. Wyckoff.”

The “Holyoke Daily Transcript” of March 20, 1931, gave the life story of Mr. Wyckoff at great length, paying the following tribute:

“Mr. Wyckoff was one of Holyoke’s most respected citizens. His prominence and leadership in numerous civic, financial and social organizations never interfered with his reputation as one of the most democratic of individuals. He was a cordial, friendly man, whose chief delight was contact with others on terms of good fellowship.”

WYCKOFF

The following editorial is quoted from a local paper:

*"If you can dream and not make dreams your master,
If you can think, and not make thoughts your aim."*

"It was somebody like 'Lew' Wyckoff that Kipling had in the back of his mind when he wrote that. For here was a man who dreamed and thought and proceeded to convert both the dream and the thought into action.

"A generation ago the two 'master salesmen' in the paper industry in the Holyoke field were the late William D. Judd and J. Lewis Wyckoff. It is one of those coincidences that bob up on every side that those two unusual men should sail out on the uncharted seas beyond life so closely together.

"One of the worth-while novels of the early days of the present generation explained the success of the hero in the final paragraph on the ground that he was 'a practical idealist.' So was

WYCKOFF

Mr. Wyckoff. There is no lack of monuments to which one may point to prove his practical idealism. There is the great industry which bears his name and the name of his equally gifted partner, Mr. White. There is the Mt. Tom Golf Club, one of Holyoke's great and, we fear, too little appreciated assets. And there is the Wyckoff home, a home that fits into nature's fair picture without a jarring note.

"Those who recall the famous struggle at Boston which resulted in the annexation of the Smith Ferry district to Holyoke, a struggle in which Mr. Wyckoff used effectively all his gifts as a star salesman, will remember the charming tribute that the late Judge Richard Irwin paid Mr. Wyckoff as host in that home, where Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff made people feel as much at home as it is possible for people to feel at home any place. It was a home that radiated true hospitality.

"The torch 'Lew' Wyckoff carried so high and so far in his life set off many a candle. It was impossible to get within the range of its brilliance without getting some benefit, Holyoke loses

WYCKOFF

mightily by his death and wonders who will pick up the torch.”

Joseph Lewis Wyckoff married at Port Jervis, New York, June 13, 1893, Minnie Ann Branch, daughter of Thomas H. and Olivia A. (Roscoe) Branch, of Port Jervis, where she was born, November 19, 1868.



WYCKOFF

Thomas H. Branch, son of Charles and Eliza (Taynton) Branch, was born in Bath, England, October 13, 1844, and died June 6, 1907. He was nine years old when he came to America with his parents, who settled first in Boston and later in Port Jervis and he attended school in both places. Upon completing his education he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Port Jervis and remained with this institution for the balance of his life. He began at the very bottom and by his diligence worked his way to a responsible position.

Thomas H. Branch married, December 23, 1867, Olivia A. Roscoe, born in Ellenville, New York, January 22, 1842, died August 13, 1910, daughter of Richard Millbank and Margaret (Sleightholm) Roscoe.



WYCKOFF

JOHN ALDEN was born in England in 1599 and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 12, 1687. He was a passenger on the Mayflower in 1620 and was one of the signers of the compact at Cape Cod, November 11, 1620. He married, before June, 1621, Priscilla Mullins, daughter of William and Alice Mullins. Priscilla Mullins accompanied her family to America in the Mayflower.

RUTH ALDEN, fifth child of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, married, December 3, 1657, John Bass.

SARAH BASS, daughter of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, married, January 7, 1692, Ephraim Thayer.

RUTH THAYER, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Bass) Thayer, married, September 20, 1722, John Capen.

ESTHER CAPEN, daughter of John and Ruth (Thayer) Capen, married at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, Benjamin Ludden.

MILCAH LUDDEN, daughter of Benjamin and

WYCKOFF

Esther (Capen) Ludden, married, February 9, 1794,
Daniel Gates.

ESTHER GATES, daughter of Daniel and Milcah
(Ludden) Gates, married, January 19, 1812, James
Wyckoff. (*See Wyckoff Line*).

JAMES WYCKOFF, son of James and Esther
(Gates) Wyckoff, married Caroline Wadsworth
Tuttle. (*See Wyckoff Line*).

JOSEPH LEWIS WYCKOFF, son of James and
Caroline Wadsworth (Tuttle) Wyckoff, married
Minnie A. Branch. (*See Wyckoff Line*).







